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Good-Bye.

Sweetheart, good-bye! the fluttering sail
Is spread to waft me far from thee,
And soon before the fav'ring gale
My ship shall bound upon the sea.
Perchance, all desolate and forlorn,
Those eyes shall miss me many a year;
But unforgotten every charm
Though lost to sight, to mem'ry dear.

Sweetheart, good-bye! one last embrace
O, cruel Fate! true souls to sever!
But in this heart's most sacred place
Thou, thou alone shall dwell forever
And still shall recollections trace
In Fancy's mirror ever near,
Each smile, each tear, that form, that face,
Thought lost to sight, to mem'ry dear.

Hymn.

My God, in life's most changeful hour,
In sharpest pains of death,
Who waits on Thee hath peace and power,
Thou present help of faith.

Thy crown of joy upon his head,
Thy light upon his face,
Through storms and strife Thy Christ could tread
On to the happy place.

And though the cross was sharp and high,
The lifted Lord could see
The souls He loved drawn nearer by
His love's last agony.

Help me, oh Lord, to strive to win,
By struggles and by prayer,
The faith that frees my soul from sin
And brings Thy blessing there.

So shall my cross of conquered shame
My fainting brothers raise;
Then shall Thy grace triumphant flame
Around my path of praise.

And earth with all its care and toil,
By love's pure presence blest,
Shall wear the calm celestial smile
Of heaven's eternal rest.

DR. CALIFORNIA JACKSON.

Jackson—California Jackson we called him, believing that he had once been a miner—was a mystery to us all. Many a time did I gaze on his wrinkled countenance, shaggy beard, and cold, steady, gray-blue eye, with a desire to know what his life had been.

It was in the hospital. Jackson was then as well as myself as a student. He always seemed to take the operations very coolly; this morning he looked as imperturbable as usual.

Suddenly the patient who was to be operated on entered from behind the hanging curtains which guarded the passage to the wards. I was startled by her appearance, never having seen her before. Tall and lady-like, she presented a countenance of great beauty, although it bore unmistakable signs of prolonged physical suffering. Her beauty was of the Spanish type—olive complexion, large dark eyes, long, black, silky eyelashes, coal black luxuriant locks.

One of her hands required to be amputated, owing, as the surgeon explained, to a disease which had developed in that member. The patient behaved most admirably. She struggled a little while this was progressing. My eye accidentally lighted on "California Jackson," and to my intense surprise I saw his iron features working in a most extraordinary way. He clasped his muscular hand over his face. At length the chloroformist pronounced the woman quite under the influence of the anæsthetic, and the surgeon, having arranged his assistants, advanced knife in hand. Just as he was in the act of making the first incision "California Jackson" rose and hastily left the hospital.

When the operation was over I repaired to the college to attend lectures as usual. I found "California Jackson" standing by the gateway, smoking gloomily. I saluted him, and passed in.

Next day Jackson appeared with his hand bound in a napkin. He had cut it while operating. Next day he seemed restless; his hand was still wrapped up. I inquired frequently how the wound was getting on, warning him of the danger of tampering with such injuries. He always said that it was getting all right, he thought. Next day I did not see him at college or hospital. Next day, still no Jackson. That evening, as I was returning to my lodgings when my day's work was over, I resolved to look him up, whether I was welcome or not. I knew his number in the dreary street where he lived. I climbed the stairs; arrived at the door, I pulled the bell.

In a short time the door was opened by Miss Vinegar herself in a towering passion. She asked me if I knew there was a sick person in the house. I apologized humbly. Learned from her that my fellow-student was half delirious, that his hand was frightfully bad, and that she had sent for a doctor. Found matters just as she had stated. Jackson lay tossing about on a sofa, fully dressed, with the exception of his coat. The injured hand was dreadfully swollen and inflamed, and at the center of the palm, where the wound had been inflicted, there was a small black spot. I could also observe red lines and streaks running up his fore-arm. His face was flushed, and he seemed only half conscious. The doctor arrived, and, after learning the nature of the case, lanced the hand freely to liberate the pent-up matter. He then gave directions, wrote a prescription, and left me in charge of the case for the night.

About 1 A. M. Jackson woke up and asked for a drink, then fell back into a feverish sleep. As he threw himself heavily down upon his pillow a large locket sprang out from his breast, and in doing so the lid flew open, and at a moment's glance I saw a miniature portrait of the face and bust of a most beautiful woman. Delighted by the vision I gazed on it intently for some minutes in simple admiration. Surely I had seen such a face before, recently? Yes, of course—the woman who was operated on when Jackson acted in so singular a manner. And who could this beautiful creature be? Surely a near and dear friend to my stern, rugged fellow-student, who had her likeness thus chained to his neck. Was she a sister? No; there was not one feature in common between them. Evidently no very near blood relation. His wife? Surely "California Jackson" never had it in him to win such a glorious creature.

Jackson was a man of iron frame, but he was terribly tasked. For months he was too feeble to attempt going out-of-doors, and I was his constant companion, so far as my duties would permit. And in gratitude he gave me his story.

* * * * * * * *

Yes, sir, I loved her—loved her, although she was so young, innocent and beautiful, and I so old, wicked and ugly. But I fought hard for her. You see, I was, first of all, the manager of the silver mines under her father; then I was made a partner. I worked hard. Her father is an Englishman; her mother was of Spanish descent. How beautiful she is! how good!

One night her father came to me and said, "Jackson, you say you love my girl. Prove it."

I grasped his hand.

"Jackson, a rush will be made for the mine to-night. A band of armed desperadoes is prepared to take possession of our treasure. Save it! Think, plan, act! If you are successful, Anna will be yours—take my word; there is my hand."

Sir, I laid several loads of gunpowder in certain parts of the mine, and I had connecting electric wires so arranged that the blasts could be fired by a person outside. If the desperadoes got into the mine, I could by a movement of my hand send them into eternity in an instant. But I had to be quick, and to work hard. About twelve, midnight, I took up my post in a concealed spot outside the mouth of the mine, ready to send an electric spark which would play havoc with all inside the workings. It was a moon-lit night, but cloudy. About 1 A. M. I saw shadowy figures creeping cautiously up to the mouth of the mine. They were armed. Suddenly a rush was made. The attacking party seemed to expect opposition; but none was offered, and soon they vanished into the bowels of the earth. I gave them time to get fairly into the mine, and then I—Lord have mercy upon me!—I—

It was hard work clearing out the mine, and the dead bodies were awfully used up; but the mine was saved. What horrid dreams I had after that!

Time passed. I claimed Anna. Her father kept his word, but the daughter had a mind of her own. Long and earnestly I urged my love-suit; but the lady was hard-hearted. I got to care for nothing, neglected the mine, took to drink; everything went wrong. Then her father came to me and said:

"Jackson, what is the matter? This won't do. Everything is going to blazes!"

I said, "You know what is the matter!"

"Well," said he, "girls are self-willed."

We were silent for a long time; then he said:

"Well, I'll try again. By heaven! I'll make her take you!"

And he was gone.

And Anna promised that if the mines prospered well for two years more under my care, and if I went to the old country and graduated in medicine at a British university, she would become my wife.

And here I am working hard to become a doctor. Another year, and I hope to be in a position to claim Anna for my wife. Lovely Anna! Oh, how good she is! Yes, you have guessed right. That poor woman who was to get her hand amputated was so like Anna that I could not stand it. That was the reason why I ran away.

Time passed, and at length Jackson and I found ourselves at the end of our medical curriculum at the close of our last session, and preparing to go up to pass our final examination. He still remained pale, shrunken, and emaciated. Of one thing I was quite sure—while he seemed to be continually writing and posting letters to California, very few were sent to him from that part of the world. At times I almost fancied that poor old Jackson's stout heart was being slowly broken. I could read a terrible agony in his cold gray eyes. 'Twas indeed seldom that he received a note from Anna, and I had reason to know that the few which she did send were very short. One day I found Jackson sitting poring over one of them as if in a trance. I imagined that he was trying to extract a kindness from it which the words of the message did not express.

In spite of all this, however, my friend made most marvelous progress in his studies. He was ill; he was anxious; yet I was conscious that his attainments far exceeded mine, although I also worked very hard and constantly, and possessed many advantages which he lacked. Then came that anxious and terrible day on which we must stand the trial of the final examination. In the evening we would either be "plucked" or graduates of our university, and qualified to practice our profession. Jackson and I had read a great deal together, and ground each other well, and we were both conscious of having worked honestly; still I confess to a very considerable degree of nervous apprehension when the day dawned which was to test our attainments. A week must elapse before the result would be publicly announced—week of misery. But one day Jackson and I, rushing up to the blackboard in the first quadrangle, found the list of "passed" men affixed thereon. With throbbing heart and swimming eye I devoured, rather than scanned, the roll. There was my own name among the successful men; and a grunt from Jackson told me that *he* was all right. That evening Jackson wrote and posted a letter to Anna, informing her of his success; then he scanned the shipping advertisements to see the earliest opportunity which he would have of getting back to California to claim his bride; and having settled those affairs, he accompanied me back to my lodgings.

Next morning I had a fearful headache, and felt utterly prostrate. It was a long, dismal day to me, but through it all I had the happy consciousness that I had passed. The day had been wet; in the evening it cleared up a little. I had just fallen into a light but refreshing sleep, when "old Jenny" half nopped, half limped into the room, and screamed out:

"He's deed! Committed shuiside wi' a pistol! Miss Vinegar has sent ower for ye! The pollis are in!"

My heart faltered for a moment, then stopped. I gasped; it gave two great thumps, then fluttered. Gradually I recovered so as to be able to ask, "Who is dead, woman?"

"Yer freen—Mr. Jackson?"

"Heaven have mercy upon us! Jackson? Impossible!"

"Ay," said Jenny. "But it's a fact for a' that."

As if acting in a horrid nightmare, I arose and dressed, then walked to Jackson's lodgings.

I found the dreadful news to be only too true. The police were in possession. Poor Jackson lay on his back on the floor—dead! In one hand he grasped the fatal pistol; in the other was clutched a foreign newspaper. A paragraph in the paper was marked with a heavy cross, as if to call attention to it. The ink was scarcely dry. The paragraph, which was in the marriage column, ran thus:

"At 'The Pines,' Rocky Valley, California, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. Silas Prool, Anna, only daughter of Joseph Fageland, Esq., to Harry Vardent, Esq., M. D."

A Druidical Wedding.

The following description of a marriage in the Druidical days is given in Saintine's "Myths of the Rhine":

At a place where two roads meet the cracking of a whip is heard; hogs, sheep, and small oxen are driven aside to make way for a kind of possession, consisting of grave and solemn men and women.

It is a wedding.

Two young people have just had their union blessed by the priests under the sacred oak. The bride is dressed in black and wears a wreath of dark leaves on her head. She walks in the midst of her friends. A matron, who walks on her left, holds before her eyes a white cloth; it is a shroud, the shroud in which she will be buried one of these days. On her right a Druid intones a chant in which he enumerates in solemn rythm all the troubles and all the anxieties which await her in wedded life.

From this day, young wife, thou alone wilt have to bear all the burden of your united household.

You will have to attend the baking oven, to provide fuel, and to go in search of food; you will have to prepare the resinous torch and the lamp.

You will wash the linen at the fountain, and you will make up the clothing.

You will attend to the cow and even to the horse if your husband requires it.

Always full of respect, you will wait on him, standing behind him at his meals.

If he expresses a wish to take you with him to war, you will accompany him to carry his baggage, to keep his arms in good condition, and to nurse him if he should be sick or wounded.

Happiness consists in the fulfillment of duty. Be happy, my child.

What is still more strange is that this dolorous wedding song, but slightly altered, is still in some parts of France at this day addressed to brides by local minstrels.

Soldiering in the Olden Time.

The London *Times*, in a recent article on the present condition of the soldier, says: A story, less known, perhaps, to the present generation than it should be, will suffice to remind the reader of the condition in which the British soldier existed when he won his greatest triumphs, and from which, as is alleged, he has now declined. William Cobbett, whose son is now member of Parliament for Oldham, started in life as a common soldier, and he has left a graphic description of the difficulties under which he learnt English grammar. His pay was 6d. a day. The edge of his berth, or guard-bed, was his seat to study in; his knapsack was his book-case; a bit of board lying on his lap was his writing-table. He had no money to purchase candle or oil; in winter time it was rarely that he could get any evening light but that of the fire, and only his turn even of that. To buy a pen or a sheet of paper he was compelled to forego some portion of food, though in a state of half-starvation; he had no moment of time that he could call his own, and he had to read and write "amid the talking, laughing, singing, whistling and bawling of at least a score of the most thoughtless of men." "Think not," he says, "lightly of the farthing that I had to give now and then for ink, pen or paper. That farthing was, alas! a great sum to me. I was as tall as I am now; I had great health and great exercise. The whole of the money not expended for us at market was twopence a week for each man. I remember, and well I may, that upon one occasion I, after all absolutely necessary expenses, had on a Friday made shift to have a half-penny in reserve, which I had destined for the purchase of a red herring in the morning, but when I pulled off my clothes at night, so hungry then as to be hardly able to endure life, I found that I had lost my halfpenny. I buried my head under the miserable sheet and rug, and cried like a child." A vivid incident like this reveals far more than a long description, but there are some who can remember that, in Cobbett's old age, only a generation ago, when he had himself become member for Oldham, the condition of the soldier was not appreciably improved. There was still no provision for a morning or evening meal. The soldier received so much meat and bread, and might do his best with it. It was cooked for dinner, and he saved, so far as and where he could, the remainder for breakfast and supper. His uniform was more costly than now, and he was always liable to stoppages. There was no provision for cleanliness, except that he was bound to have his face and hands clean and to be clean shaven. Baths were not dreamt of, and the officers of that day would have laughed at the idea of a soldier's washing. There was, in truth, no provision for common decency. There was no accommodation for soldiers' wives. They lived with their husbands in the common barrack-room, in the meager space and amid the rough society which Cobbet describes. Libraries or reading-rooms were still as unknown as in Cobbett's day, and a recruit would probably have found the task of learning English grammar nearly as difficult. No education was thought of but that of "duty" in its narrowest military sense. Drilling was the soldier's only recognized occupation, and there was no end to it. Every circumstance of the service was harsh and repulsive, and even the officers of those days were not nearly so well lodged, or provided with so many comforts, as the men in a good quarter are now.

United States Expenses.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, show, in many instances, a very large increase over those of previous years. The increase in the legislative expenses is due to the fact that the next will be a long session of Congress. In the estimates for the expenses of the Treasury department proper there is a small increase. The total estimates for the Interior department foot up $3,163,611, against $2,912,275 for 1875, and the Post-office department proper $554,372, against $493,692. The total estimates for public works under the Treasury department is $8,640,234.91, against $4,504,686.65. The estimates for river and harbor improvement are increased from $4,895,500 for 1875 to $12,504,500 for 1876, and for the total public works in the War department the estimates are $17,409,937.50, against $6,607,207 in 1875. The total estimates for navy yards and stations show an increase of $619,500 over those for 1875. The increase for public works under the Interior department is less than $6,000. The total estimates for public works are $26,299,469.31, against $12,613,499.65 in 1875, an increase of nearly one hundred per cent. The estimates for postal service are $9,914,378, against $7,172,842 in 1875, and for public printing $2,142,995.83, against $1,675,507.66. The estimates for the Court of Claims to pay judgments are $1,500,000 against $1,000,000 last year. The Coast Survey calls for $1,275,000, against $782,000 for 1875. The total estimates under this head of miscellaneous are $12,591,169.58, against $9,496,115.16 in 1875. The proceeds of public property disposed of at auction during the past year were $1,699,019.63. These estimates are greatly reduced when they appear in the appropriation bills, and this is particularly the case with those for fortifications, river and harbor improvements. The Military Academy, Post-office, Pension, Sundry Civil Expenses, Deficiency, and River and Harbor Appropriation bills are yet to be reported, but nearly all of them will be completed prior to the reassembling of Congress.

Teachers' Salaries.

We are glad to learn, says the *Christian Union*, that some one besides teachers themselves has enough of good sense to see the injustice of paying low salaries to teachers, and has enough of public spirit to speak his opinion. The individual we have in mind is Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who, at the late teachers' reception in New York, eased his mind on the proposed reduction of salaries of teachers in the public schools of the city. Mr. Reid plainly said the taxpayers would not stand it—that rather than insult the instructors of their children they would be willing to see the salaries of some of our other public officials reduced. The exquisite irony conveyed by this information may not strike people out of New York until we inform them that the incomes of some of our city officials, of no more ability than principals of schools, exceed fifty thousand dollars per year! Some parts of Mr. Reid's address are worth careful consideration outside of New York city, and the following is one of them: "There is no place in the public service where bad work, inefficient work, is more to be deplored than in the teaching of children. If laws are badly made, you can repeal them. If the courts do not rule justly you can turn out the judges. If your rulers steal your money you can send them to Blackwell's Island. * * But if the public schools are ill managed, if the children are led astray, or even not led aright, you are poisoning the life blood of the community. * * You might as well economize by mixing chalk and water with the milk for your baby, as economize by getting ignorant people to open the gates of knowledge for your child, or unfit people to mold its character at the most impressible age."

The Tramp of the Fat Cattle.

English farmers manage one way and another to extract a good deal of recreation out of their business. It is not all work with them, and among "days off" the numerous fairs and exhibitions afford frequent occasion for amusement. Their usual yearly fat cattle shows have just ended. These, being purposely so timed, give opportunity for a sort of hippodrome affair in which a procession of stock parades the country from one end to the other, the same animals "starring it" by easy stages at contiguous towns, until finally the company, which started at York, or Manchester, ends at London, where it reaches its climax at the great Smithfield show. Thus the same animal often takes a succession of prizes and its owner nets a considerable profit on his venture. A curious fact is that the same animal rarely gets the first premium at two places; the first at one being last at another, and the last, first. This illustrates the adage, "Many men, many minds;" and proves that opinions differ. Thus the cow which stood foremost at the York show, came second at Manchester, first again at Oakham, and second again at Birmingham.

The most notable feature of this latest accession of shows, was the decadence of the Herefords, and the restoration to the front rank everywhere of the Shorthorns. The Devons are also gradually retiring before the more popular breed, and it seems likely that these useful cattle are destined to go out of favor entirely. At Birmingham, which was one of the most important shows of the series, there were only two classes, oxen and cows, opened for the once popular, and always handsome, Devons. At this show a Syrian sheep was exhibited of the fat-tailed species, furnished behind with an appendage weighing thirty pounds, and large enough to fill a bushel basket. At the Smithfield show there was an ox five years old, said to be the finest specimen of a Shorthorn since the famous Durham ox, bred by Chas. Colling. As a proof of the benefit from cross-breeding may be instanced the fact that a first prize animal this year at this show is a brother to a first prize taker last year, and both are bred from a mixture of the three fashionable Bates, Booth and Knightly families of Shorthorns.

Among the sheep the chief facts of importance are the continued appreciation of the Shropshires, and the great increase in size of the specimens of the large breeds. Three Leicester shearlings weighed 692 pounds, and three Cotswolds, 860 pounds, three of the Lincolns only exceeding these by 27 pounds. One item of interest, however, may be mentioned, viz.: That there was scarcely a pen of sheep that was not got up for show by some trick such as "stubble shearing," "trimming and dyeing," "bleaching," "smutting," or "smearing," "gravel tinging," or "blacking." Another curiosity of the reports—which are full of the slang current with stockmen—is the "descriptive remarks," which are often absurdly ridiculous. Thus we read of "a feast of ample sized level forms," "of shoulders filled up like an egg," of "Lady Maud's over," loaded rumps and grand rounds," and "Bella's level carcass upon a short leg and grand full bosom"—all of which and much more of the same sort might be characterized as "to the Greeks, foolishness."

Chinese in the United States.

The Chinese immigration problem is one which will require a good deal of wisdom to work out satisfactorily. The objections urged against the influx of Chinese by the people of the Pacific States are not based entirely upon the apprehension of ruinous effects of Chinese cheap labor which raised such indignation in the soul of Bill Nye, but they justly complain of manifest evils which are inflicted upon their communities by unrestricted immigration under existing conditions. It is notorious that there is an open, systematic importation of Chinawomen, who are afterward sold for immoral purposes, and the United States Circuit Court has recently decided that the laws passed by the Legislature of California for the purpose of breaking up this infamous traffic are unconstitutional and void. It may be argued that the local laws against immorality ought to afford sufficient remedies for the evil complained of, and that the sale of women is illegal; but practically these considerations are of little weight from the difficulty of obtaining evidence sufficient to convict, while however illegal the sales of abandoned Chinese women may be it is notoriously the fact that they take place every day. There is another difficulty which has to be met in some way. It is alleged that coolies are imported for work in this country who differ very little from slaves, or at least peons, being held to labor for specified periods. Our laws upon this subject are of little effect if it is true, as the San Francisco *Bulletin* alleges, that the Chinese in this country have a secret government of their own with very stringent laws, which are enforced in a manner of which we have a very faint conception. It says that some outcroppings of this government within a government are occasionally visible. For instance, Chinese work-houses are at certain distances from each other, though not by municipal ordinance; and it is known that all Chinamen owe allegiance to one or other of the great Chinese companies. It is believed that the Chinamen in the Pacific States regard the edicts of this mysterious power, whatever it is, as more binding upon them than the laws of this country. The difficulty that local and national legislators have to encounter in dealing with this subject is to find a remedy for admitting evils without interfering with our international obligations or the right of every person, whatsoever his nationality, to the unrestrained pursuit of lawful avocations.

The English Tenantry.

The United States Department of Agriculture has information that the tenant farmers of England are assessed for income tax upon a basis of £60,000,000 per annum, which is about half their rental. Small holdings, covering about one-seventh of the soil, are assessed upon £20,000,000, making the rental value of agricultural land about £140,000,000, or $700,000,000. As it requires a six years' rental to repay the tenant for his investment, the capital represented is more than £800,000,000, or $4,000,000,000—a sum exceeding the British national debt. Of the tenant farmers, a small proportion are protected by special stipulations in their leases, allowing them compensation for unexhausted improvements at the close. More than half the land of England is let to tenants-at-will, a relation which forbids very high farming. It presents constant temptations to superficial and exhaustive culture. There is no inducement to this class of tenants to invest capital in permanent improvements, seeing that it is likely to be taken from them by a sudden eviction.

An American Idea Abroad.—A recent number of the Manchester *Guardian* alludes to the fact that the great London railway company, on a train which leaves London at five o'clock in the evening, carries with it "a handsome saloon car, in which dinner can be served *en route*." This shows that an American idea which has been adopted on our Western railways for years has finally taken root in conservative England.

Putting Things to Rights.

"The place of a comet," says a writer on domestic topics, "may be accurately calculated after certain perturbing influences have acted upon it, but the locality of a bootjack, when that humble article is wanted, is seldom exactly computed by the masculine brain." The same remark could too often be applied with equal truth to coats, hats, dressing-gowns, slippers, gloves, and articles innumerable in daily use. It would be quite as difficult for the orderly housewife to compute an eclipse as to reckon up the time she spends from one year's end to another in hunting up articles that are out of place, and in putting in place things "lying round." Now, though time spent in making home neat, orderly, and inviting cannot be considered as wasted, yet, if the principle of division of labor in putting things to rights were religiously practiced, there is no telling how much valuable time might be saved. It is comparatively an easy thing to have a place for everything, but to keep everything in its place, "ay, there's the rub." Before we know it, hats and caps cover the sewing machine, instead of the hat rack, overcoats lie on the backs of chairs, books are laid on the organ, overshoes ornament the hearth rug; and the mantel piece—what small articles may we not hope to find there? pens, inkstand, small change, vials of medicine, collars and cravats, cuff buttons, letters, bills, and what not rest there in rich profusion and admired disorder. One of the benefits that the mother of sons can confer on her own sex and all the world beside is to form in them the habit of putting things in place. This can be done only by following them round and requiring them when they are through with a library book to put it on the shelf where it belongs; when they take off their overcoats to hang them on the rack; when skates are unstrapped or boots taken off that they be put somewhere else beside on the hearth rug or under foot; when slippers are removed that they at once rest in their appropriate case. The law of habit thus imposed will gradually extend its domain till it includes everything the boy handles or calls his own, and exercises an influence on all he is and does. In a house inhabited by such men and boys, putting things to rights will occupy a very brief daily interval.

Washington Boarding-Houses.

No sooner do Congressional inmates of boarding-houses here leave for the cars, says a correspondent, than the families of their landlords, who have been stowed away in garrets and in basements, resume possession of the parlor, which they enjoy during the holidays. These boarding-house parlors, by the way, are generally historically furnished. The thread-bare carpet perhaps saw its best days at the British Legation; the rickety mahogany chairs, with frayed hair-cloth seats, once belonged to the Spanish Minister, and the faded damask curtains were familiar to those who used to visit the saloons of the Muscovite Envoy Plenipotentiary. An uncomfortable sofa was doubtless purchased at a sale of condemned furniture at the White House, and an escritoire must have been smuggled from a committee-room at the Capitol. Maps and charts for the adornment of the walls are procured from the departments, while the Congressional Library supplies books for the shelves, in scarlet and gold bindings. The grown sons must be provided with clerkships, and the younger ones are to be pages at the Capitol, while their daughters are to be kept in place as clerks in a department or as book-sewers at the government printing office. Of course, they supply their friends with the stationery of their boarders, and some of them pay no gas-bills, threatening the company with a Congressional investigation by the occupants of their rooms if any charge is made. In short, the graphic descriptions by Dickens of a London lodging-house keeper can be easily applied here, except that Congressional lodgers never have stores of tea and sugar to be abstracted from, as they go to adjacent hotels for their meals. But private supplies of whisky evaporate rapidly.

A Soft Answer.

The husband was quick of temper, and often inconsiderate. They had been married not yet a year when, one day, in a fit of hasty wrath, he said to his wife:

"I want no correction from you. If you are not satisfied with my conduct, you can return to your own home whence I took you, and find happiness with your kind!"

"If I leave you," returned the unhappy wife, "will you give me back that which I brought to you?"

"Every dollar. I covet not your wealth. You shall have it all back."

"Ah!" she answered, "I mean not the wealth of gold. I thought not of dress. I meant my maiden heart—my first and only love—my buoyant hopes, and the promised blessing of my womanhood. Can you give these back to me?"

A moment of thought—of convulsion—and then, taking her to his arms:

"No, no, my wife, I cannot do that, but I will do more; I will keep them henceforth unsullied and unpained. I will cherish your blessing as my own; and never again, God helping me, will I forget the pledge I gave at the holy altar when you gave your peace and happiness into my keeping."

How true it is that "a soft answer turneth away wrath;" and how many, oh, how many, of the bitter strifes of domestic life might be avoided by remembering and acting in accordance therewith.

Disciplining an Officer.

Capt. R. B. Lowry, commanding the United States steamer Canandaigua, has been "furloughed." On board the Canandaigua a literary journal has been edited and published by the officers and crew called *The Canandaigua Journal*. Recently there appeared in that journal an article in which the administration of the Navy Department was subjected to criticism. A copy of the journal containing the offensive article was taken ashore at New Orleans and the criticism copied into one of the daily papers of that city, and was thus brought to the eye of Secretary Robeson. Capt. Barrett was detailed to relieve Capt. Lowry. To "furlough" an officer of the navy is a severe punishment. The furlough places the officer on waiting orders, with but half the pay and allowance of his grade. Capt. Lowry's sea pay is $4,500 per annum; his waiting orders pay $2,800, and the furlough, reducing this one-half, will leave him but $1,400 per annum. The time which the furlough is to continue is not designated.

Marriage.

"Timothy Titcomb" says: "Whenever any pure, true, good woman marries a man whom she loves, she gives herself to him. She belongs to him. He owns her as no other man on the face of the earth does or can." Mrs. Livermore, in commenting upon this statement, remarks: "I believe it. But I believe something else—that whenever any pure, true, and good man marries a woman he loves, he gives himself to her. She owns him as no other woman on the face of the earth can own him. That is my theory of marriage." Man's views of marriage combined with woman's view makes a very perfect theory.

THE SERFS OF RUSSIA.

Their Emancipation and What has Followed—A Comparison.

Before emancipation the Russian serfs were for all practical purposes slaves. Of the lands of each estate, whether it were a domain of the crown or private property, a certain part was occupied by the lord of the manor; the rest was given up to villages of serfs and held in common by these communities, the land being divided in equal parcels periodically for a term of years, usually nine, among the different families. The serfs were dependent upon the owner of the estate, and such of them as he selected lived at the manor house as his servants, while the rest of the community were left in possession of the village lands. The rent of these lands was paid either in money or in labor in the fields of the owner, at the option of the latter. For many years before emancipation in the demesnes of the crown the payment of a money rent exclusively was required; but where the lands were held by the nobility, the serfs commonly paid their rent by tilling the soil for their masters three days in the week, and working for their own support upon the lands assigned them during the other three working days, though in harvest time the landed proprietors could claim their labor unintermittingly. Frequently they were permitted to buy their own time, and in many instances serfs who became wealthy bankers and business men were still held in slavery, paying a price for the privileges accorded them, which was sometimes fixed at an enormous rate. Occasionally serfs were able to buy their freedom outright.

The ukase of emancipation acknowledged that the rightful ownership of the soil was vested in the old landholders, but decreed that in accordance with what were considered the necessities of public policy a certain equitable proportion should be transferred to the liberated surfs to be paid for in money, rent, or labor; and it also gave the serfs the right to purchase the whole or a part of their allotments; the State becoming their agent and security for the payment. In return for the lands thus transferred the nobles received government bonds, or certificates of indebtment. But the old communal system was retained; the lands were not assigned to the freedmen in severalty but in tracts to the communities, which could not be dissolved except by a vote of two-thirds.

In 1872 an imperial commission was appointed to investigate the effects of emancipation, and according to the report of the commissioners there has been no increase of prosperity nor any sensible improvement in tillage through the greater portion of the empire under the new system. A large proportion of the new-made freemen hastened to realize the dreams of their former years, looking upon idleness and an abundance of strong liquor as the chief advantages of a stage of freedom. As a new distribution of lands takes place every nine years, the peasant has no individual title to the ground he cultivates; and this powerful incentive to industry being wanting, general thriftlessness appears to prevail. At the same time the burdens of the peasantry have been increased. The imperial taxes remain the same, and are so distributed that fifteen parts of the sixteen fall upon them. The communities are paying every year to the government the value of the labor they used to give to their masters, and as much more as will be sufficient to extinguish in half a century the claims of those masters upon them for the lands which the latter have been compelled to relinquish. Add to these impositions, the expenses of the local governments, formerly administered without expense to them by the nobles, and it will be seen that the freedmen of Russia would have a pretty hard time of it, even were they fitted by previous condition to make their own way in the world.

The nobles feel still more severely the changed condition of affairs. The whole labor system has been disorganized, and instead of getting their lands tilled for nothing, they are compelled to pay for every day's labor, and find it exceedingly difficult to get faithful laborers even by paying them. Some of the freedmen have taken lands as copyhold tenants under their former lords, instead of purchasing on the terms permitted by the government, but these are so few as hardly to be worth mentioning. As the freedmen can earn a living upon their own lands, and the communal system requires the villages to maintain all their members, even if they are idle and worthless, there is no urgent necessity that they should labor for their former masters. The consequence is a scarcity of agricultural laborers, forming a serious drawback to the prosperity of the landowners; and those who are persuaded to enter their employment can seldom be trusted out of the overseer's sight, while in case of misunderstanding about wages the communal authorities are pretty certain to decide in favor of their own class, and against the landholders, without regard to equity. In short, the relation between the freedmen and their former masters, so far as the labor question is concerned, is somewhat like that in our Southern States. But in Russia the emancipated serfs have to pay the great bulk of the taxes, while in this country the majority of them pay none at all, though by their votes they are able to fix enormous taxation on the landowners.

Borrowing and Lending.

Sometimes persons borrow and lend very curious property. A gentleman and his wife, in the golden days, when people "struck oil," were rejoicing in the comfortable allowance of several hundred dollars a day. They boarded at a fine hotel, and spent their money liberally. You would suppose such folks would be above borrowing. But they were not. They sent over, almost every day, to the house of a humble friend, to borrow a possession they could not buy for love nor money. No, not if they had heaped up its weight in solitaire diamonds! They sent to borrow the baby! It suited the dear, little, dimpled darling to crawl about over the bright carpet and pat the roses, but it loved better to cuddle up in mother's bosom, when "sleepy time" came, if the home was ever so plain and humble. Two thousand dollars a week was no better than $12 a week, as far as it knew. No doubt it was a great deal better for him that he was not born heir to an oil well. Baby-lending is quite common in the circle of street beggars in our large cities, and terrible is the abuse the poor little ones sometimes receive in order that they may the more readily extort sympathy and pennies. A secret order exists in London and Paris for deforming children for this very purpose. Poor, helpless little creatures are distorted in a hundred ways, until they become too shocking to look upon. The backs are bent, the arms twisted, and the features distorted in most fearful ways. There is a saloon in Paris where these grown-up "monsters" meet to dine by themselves, and it is said to be at his peril that any one, from curiosity, intrudes upon them. Most of them had been deformed in infancy, and loaned or hired out from an institution which kept them for sale. It is no more wonderful that such things should go on in spite of the public than that there should be frequent secret sales to the highest bidder of poor Italian children, in our own cities.

A Bad Manager.

What a picture for "those about to marry" is thus given in the *Saturday Review* of a wife who is a bad manager: "Her dress is always stained with the droppings of her teacup, and she has no intermediate state between untidiness and finery. She puts on her best clothes for a morning walk, and keeps nothing for her visiting days. Her piano always wants tuning, and she never remembers the date of the tax-collector's visits. She forgets her gloves or her card-case till she has arrived at the hall door, and when they are brought the gloves always want buttons, and there are no cards in the case. She never learns the rate of postage, and writes her foreign letters after the mail has gone out. A drive in a cab involves a fight about the fare, and she brushes the muddy wheel with her dress in getting out. She expects her servants to do everything without instructions, and usually speaks of them as 'wretches.' While she exacts obsequious respect from them, she talks before them of their shortcomings. She gives them needless trouble by her laziness or carelessness, and, while she does nothing for their comfort, expects them to study hers constantly. She will thoughtlessly ring them up to the top of the house to put on the coals which are in the seattle beside her chair, and will heedlessly send them on three or four errands when a little forethought on her part would have made one enough. She never interests herself in their welfare, hardly knows their names, never spares them when they are ill, or thinks of how she may save them trouble. She provides no wholesome literature for their leisure reading, and does not inquire after the proper investment of their little savings. Their wages are always in arrear, and she habitually tempts their honesty by leaving her purse or her letters lying about, and yet frequently suspects them without cause. She charges them with theft and untruthfulness on the smallest grounds, and constantly fancies that they are looking at her through the keyhole or listening behind the door. She is indignant when they give her notice, and refuses them a character when she finds that they cannot compel her to give them one. She knows nothing of them after they leave her, and never concerns herself to get them places. She expects them both to be up before her in the morning and also to sit up late for her at night. If she is ill they must attend her like nurses, rise to her call at all hours of the night, and work for her in every respect as if they loved her."

New Year's Day Calls.

An earnest appeal was made by the inmates of the "Inebriates' Homes for Kings County" and addressed to the ladies of every household. Ladies were asked this question: "Do you propose that your New Year's hospitalities shall embrace the presentation of strong drinks to your guests? Young gentlemen who never darkened the door of a tavern, who would shun the entrance to any drinking establishment, and rebuke the proffer to partake of the intoxicating glass made by any male friend, may, and alas often do, yield to the temptation when that glass is presented by the fair hand of a lady, and pressed upon them by her bewitching solicitations. Before you place intoxicating liquors on your table, we earnestly beseech you to pause and reflect. Ask yourselves, "What if some one or more of our guests may in the future have cause to curse the day when he or they called at our abode to wish us the salutations of a Happy New Year?"

This appeal was made by the eighty-four inmates of an institution, some of the number speaking from sad personal experience, for they date their first excesses back to those "New Years' calls."

Farmers' Boots and Shoes.

A farmer who has been accustomed to wear thick boots for more than forty years past says that, before wearing the boots, give the bottoms a good coating of tallow or coal-tar, and dry it in; then oil the uppers with castor oil, about one tablespoonful to each boot; then oil them twice a week with castor oil, when one teaspoonful will be sufficient. If the weather should be rainy, or you are compelled to work in water during the day, wash your boots clean at night, hold them by the fire until quite warm, and oil them while wet, and you will have no trouble about your boots getting hard and shrinking up so that you cannot get them on. If the leather should become red give a coat of ordinary shoe blacking before oiling. The effect of castor oil is to soften the leather, while it fills the pores and prevents the water from entering. I have stood in mud and water ten hours a day for a week without feeling any dampness or having any difficulty in getting my boots on or off.

The First Gift.

The late Gerrit Smith did not confine his gifts to any section or locality. Not long after Gen. Robert E. Lee became president of Washington University at Lexington, Va., an agent was sent North to collect money in aid of the institution, then almost destitute. At a meeting held in New York the following dispatch was read from Mr. Smith: "Draw on me for $2,000 for the use of Washington University. I regret that I cannot now make it ten times as much."

This contribution from Gerrit Smith, the old anti-slavery man, was the very first offering in aid of Gen. Lee's college; and the example gave such an impetus to the active sympathy of the people North and South, that in a short time the institution was placed beyond the reach of want, and established upon a self-supporting basis.

The Maine Liquor Law.

The statistics of the workings of the prohibitory law in Maine during the past year have been published. They set forth that fifty thousand dollars in fines were imposed and collected for the violation of the prohibitory law during the year. There have been 276 convictions in the Supreme Court of rumsellers, and forty-one commitments to jail, a larger number than in any similar period previously. This is partially due to the Sheriff's Enforcement act, set in operation two years ago. Crime has decreased, the number of convicts being twenty-five per cent. less than ten years since. The number of sentences to State prison and jails, exclusive of commitments for liquor selling, for the past year or two is nearly thirty per cent. smaller than in 1866.

A Beautiful Thought.

When the summer of youth is slowly wasting away on the nightfall of age, and the shadow of the path becomes deeper and life wears to its close, it is pleasant to look through the vista of time upon the sorrows and felicities of our earlier years. If we have a home to shelter and hearts to rejoice with us, and friends have been gath

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ..... Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Jan. 28, 1875.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.
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Tennessee, West Virginia, Minnesota, and New Jersey are still balloting for U. S. Senator.

Christiancy, is the name of the new Michigan senator in place of "bloodletting" Chandler.

Tom Ballard, a noted counterfeiter, was convicted in the United States court and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment. Right—let all of that sort be served the same way.

What do you think of it, the administration is adopting measures to raise an additional 45 million dollars, by taxation, to carry on the government. This tax will be levied on certain necessary articles of consumption, such as tea, coffee, etc. One of the items in the increase of expenditures is the doubling of the President's pay and the salary grab. This is all right, because Grant and his party are doing it. Raise the salaries and then tax coffee to get it out of the people.

Zack Chandler, late U. S. Senator from Michigan, failed in re-election. This is the Zack who before the late civil war wrote a letter saying that he "thought a little bloodletting would do good," but when the bloodletting came off he never went near enough to be in danger of having a wee drop of his juice let out.

Mr. Wallace will not resign his seat in the senate before the 4th of March next. To consult his own feelings, his resignation, no doubt, would have taken place immediately after his election as U. S. Senator, but he will hold on at the solicitation of his constituents and because it is the earnest desire of his brother senators and of leading citizens generally throughout the state. This will save several thousand dollars for holding a special election in this district, and leave the vacancy to be filled at the general election in November, to the dismay of some whose mouths were watering to become his successor, and who had many nice little plans laid to slip into his shoes, although not able even to properly fill an eyelet-hole in the same,

Walker township has a weighty responsibility upon its shoulders—a candidate has actually sworn that "if it did not instruct for *him*, he would go back on the party." Well that would not be his first "going back on the party." But what kind of meat doth this fellow eat, that he should speak thus?

The Senatorial election at Harrisburg, last week, is another evidence of the importance of democrats remaining faithful to their nominations; the loss of a few more members would have been the defeat of Mr. Wallace for U. S. Senator. Had the plot succeeded last fall, by treacherous men in our party, to defeat the district nominations and the county ticket, a radical would now probably be the new Senator from Pennsylvania, as our majority would have been cut down to so narrow a margin, as to place it in the power of the Camerons to carry their point by money.

The Reporter last fall, pointed out to the democracy of Centre county the object of the Modoc movement and the secret and open assistance it received from a few treacherous democrats in our county who conspired to defeat Mackey, Wallace, and to drag down the county ticket, out of sheer spite because they were disappointed for office, and far abler and better men nominated, and thus to make it appear that the party cannot get along without them, and unless it always keep them at the crib. Let the men who hatched the movement be kept in remembrance—some of them will soon be asking for office again.

The greater portion of the radical journals and members of congress endorse Grant's Louisiana outrage. Of these we can not believe many to be sincere—they endorse it out of fear of the Presidents displeasure and on account of their party. They know it was an interference unwarranted by law, and in violation of the constitution and laws. But it will not do to admit this. Although such distinguished and able republican leaders as Bryant, Evarts, and others denounce the outrage and three cabinet members wash their hands of it. Those that defend the doings of banditti Sheridan cite nothing from the constitution or laws to show that the president's conduct has the sanction of law. In another column we print the report of the congressional sub-committee, composed of two republicans and one democrat, which recites the unjustice that has been practiced upon the people of Louisiana.

THE PATRONS SPEAK.

The Patrons of Husbandry of Louisiana and Mississippi have issued an address to the order throughout the United States endorsing the report of the Sub-Committee of Congress. The address concludes as follows: "Believe us, this report, made by gentlemen of the North and intelligent Congressmen of both political parties tells the truth. We refer it to you, and trust every Patron to whom this appeal may come may give it an attentive reading."

The clergyman of all denominations, chamber of commerce and all other boards pronounce the stories against the southern people malicious falsehoods, and now come the Patrons of Husbandry and add their testimony. We think this makes the evidence against Grant and banditti Sheridan too strong for doubt.

The little campaign now going on, has unearthed some "promising" things. Promises have dropped into nearly every township; about a dozen fellows have been "promised" the next Sheriffalty, ten or fifteen the next treasury-ship half dozen the prothonotaryship, and so on, if they "help me get the instructions" in their townships. This beats the "promised" land all hollow, for good things that are to be showered upon the idolatrous just out of Egypt.

Europe looks warlike. The London Times of 17, in its leading editorial article, says: "In the gloom surrounding us one thing is perceptible. All men are arming. Germany is arming en masse, and surrounding nations, including the best part of the world, cannot do otherwise. The momentary dreams of peace have fled away. Germany recognizes the stern necessity that what she won by arms she can only hold by arms, and while arms are in her hands." The Times confesses that Germany cannot raise a third army. Her hopes are in a navy.

WM. A. WALLACE.

The election of Mr. Wallace as U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, is well received by the democrats in general, and a large class of the republicans admit that the honor was conferred upon a gentleman of ability and purity of character. We have many good and able democrats in this commonwealth who would have been fit for the position, but there was no one more deserving than he upon whom the distinguished honor has been conferred.

Mr. Wallace has labored more earnestly and effectually to keep the democratic party of Pennsylvania in a healthy condition than any other leader that can be mentioned. To this work he has devoted himself in sunshine and rain for the last twelve years, and we know of no man who would have accepted the task and been willing to perform the labors that were performed by Mr. Wallace, amid all the discouragements and disadvantages which he had to encounter as Chairman of the State Central Committee; during the same period he also stood as the leader in the state senate where his integrity and unbending devotion to the public interests was not only the pride of the democracy but also gained for him the respect of the opposition.

With Mr. Wallace in the U. S. Senate, Pennsylvania will have a true representative, and the democracy one who will continue in the work of building up the party and securing the triumph of those great principles of which he is one of the most able champions. Mr. Wallace will be missed in the state senate.

FROM HARRISBURG.

No bills of special importance have passed the state legislature as yet. The following were introduced a few days ago:

To extend the time for the completion of railroads authorized by railroad or railway corporations of the state under a general or special law.

To prevent the unlawful taking and using of the horse, carriage or other property of another, and to punish the same in case where such taking and using does not amount to the crime for larcency.

Joint resolution providing for the final adjournment of the legislature on the 25th of March next.

The following bill passed finally:

Supplementary to the act authorizing the formation of partnership associations in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debt of the association except under certain circumstances, authorizing such associations to use a common seal in the execution of deeds, bonds and mortgages, and to acknowledge such instruments by their chairman and treasurer.

In the senate, Mr. Ermentrout offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

That the committee of finance be instructed to report on the feasibility of holding no session in 1876, except a special session of one week to open and publish the returns of election of governor and state treasurer.

If this should be finally adopted, the "new" member from Centre, will not get much more than a taste of legislative experience.

Bakeoven is the name of a member of the House at Harrisburg. Wonder whether he needs warming up once a week.

A bill to repeal the local option act has been introduced in the House.

Mr. Wallace's majority for U. S. Senator was nine, over John Allison, of Beaver county.

U. S. SENATORS.—On Wednesday the following U. S. Senators were elected: Pennsylvania, Wm. A. Wallace, Democrat; New York, Francis Kerman, Democrat; Indiana, Jas. E. McDonald, Democrat; Delaware, Thos. F. Bayard, Democrat; Massachusetts, Dawes, Republican.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools for the year ending June 1, 1874, shows that the number of schools in the state is 16,641; of these, 5,586 are graded. There are 19,327 persons employed as teachers. The average salaries of male teachers, per month, are $42,95, and of female teachers 35,87. The length of the school term is nearly 6½ months. The number of pupils is 850,774, with an average attendance of sixty-seven per cent. The average cost of tuition for each pupil was 95 cents per month. The aggregate cost for tuition, buildings, fuel, contingencies and expenditures of all kinds $8,847,939.88. The estimated value of school property in the state is $22,569,668.

There has been an increase, during the past school year, as compared with the previous year of 336 schools, 279 graded schools, 238 teachers and 16,754 pupils. The cost of tuition was increased $202,510,56; and the cost of buildings, fuel and contingencies, etc., $301,298.91. The increase in the average attendance of scholars was nearly double that of new pupils, which shows an increased efficiency of the system.

The following statement indicates the extension of the educational system in the past ten years:

	1865.	1874
Cost of tuition...	$2,515,528,62	$4,527,308,03
School houses.....	465,088,08	2,160,514,87
Total cost	3,614,238,55	8,847,939,88
No. of graded schools.	1,743	5,586

During the same time the average salaries of male teachers have increased thirty per cent., and female teachers forty per cent. The increase of the cost of tuition per head has been twenty-seven cents per month, since 1865, and the increase in average attendance has been about ten per cent. The comparison is note-worthy as showing the tendency to provide for the physical comfort of scholars. The expenditure for tuition in 1865 absorbed over two-thirds of the whole amount of school tax and appropriations, while in 1874 it barely exceeded one-half. The expenditure for school houses in 1865 amounted to less than one-seventh of the gross school revenue, while in 1874 it exceeded one-fourth. These results are exclusive of the amounts appropriated by the state for normal schools and the soldiers orphan schools, which swell the amount of total cost by half a million of dollars.

During the past year 554 new school houses were erected; 1,701 school houses are reported as "unfit for use;" 5,581 "badly ventilated;" 1,968 are properly constructed and furnished, 2,666 have seats and desks so badly constructed as to compel children to violate the laws of health in using them.

There are in the state 73 separate schools for colored children, with an attendance of about 2,500 pupils. Text books are uniform in 12,154 schools; the Bible is read in 12,129.

The whole number of students attending Normal schools was 3,856; the number of graduates during the year 131. The disposition on the part of the legislature to multiply the number of Normal schools beyond the requirements for the supply of trained teachers is deprecated by the state superintendent.

The steamer City of Quincy sunk on Thursday at midnight, at Island 98, in the Mississippi. She is now on the bar in, 7 feet of water. No lives were lost. The cargo is being unloaded.

David Shoop, of Sunbury, convicted of larceny on eleven counts, was sentenced by Judge Rockefeller to solitary confinement at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary for 18 years and 9 months.

LOUISIANA.

REPORT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

Numerous Acts Committed by the Returning Board.

NOT A SINGLE WTNESS FOUND TO PROVE INTIMIDATION BY CONVERSATION.

NO REBELLION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Washington, January 15.—The subcommittee appointed to visit New Orleans for the purpose of investigation has reported to the general committee. After giving a full account of the action of the Returning Board, the committee report that they are constrained to say the action of the Board in rejecting returns in the parish of Rapides and giving seats for that parish to Republican candidates was unfair and without warrant of law.

If the committee were to go behind the papers before the Board and consider the alleged charge of intimidation on proofs before the committee their finding would necessarily be the same.

Rapides parish was taken as a sample parish of intimidation, many witnesses from which, of both parties, show beyond question that there was a free, full, fair and peaceable election and registration. There was no evidence of any intimidation of voters practiced on the day of election, although it was asserted that the intimidation of colored men before the election had been affected by threats of refusal to employ them or to discharge them if they voted the Republican ticket. No evidence either of discharge or of refusal to employ was produced. Certain witnesses themselves, every one office holders, testified generally to such action, but hardly any one was able to specify a single instance on which he heard any employer so threaten or discharge any voter or known of any employee being so threatened or discharged. Not one single colored man throughout the entire parish was produced to testify either to such threat or to the execution of such purpose whether before or after the election.

THE BOARD COMMITS MANY ILLEGAL ACTS.

The committee alluded to numerous illegal acts of the Returning Board and says: Again we are constrained to say that the action of the Returning Board on the whole was arbitrary, unjust, and in our opinion illegal, and that this arbitrary, unjust and illegal action alone prevented the return by the board of a majority of Conservative members to the Lower House.

The committee confined their investigation to two parishes and find that no general intimidation of Republican voters was established. No colored man was produced who had been threatened or assaulted by any Conservative because of political opinion or discharged from employment or refused employment. Of all those who testified to intimidation there was hardly any one who of his own knowledge could specify a reliable instance of such acts and of the white men who were produced to testify generally on such subjects very nearly all, if not every single one was a holder of office. No witnesses, we believe, succeeded in naming in any parish

FIVE REPUBLICANS WHO SUPPORTED THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT

who were not themselves office-holders or related to the office-holders or those having official employment. On the other hand, applications to the United States Commissioners in various parishes not only for alleged crimes, but because of alleged threats of discharge and non-employment or other interference with political preference were frequent. Upon these applications warrants were often issued and white citizens arrested and bound over for trial. In many localities Federal troops were detained for service under marshals and not only made many arrests immediately before the election, but reports are that they were coming to particular neighborhoods about the time of the election for the purpose of making such arrests which served, as the Conservatives claimed, to intimidate and sometimes even to produce a stampede among white voters. How differently the two parties look upon the same fact will appear from the testimony of Mr. Riddle. He was United States Commissioner in the parish of Iberia. Shortly before the election, upon application of colored persons, he issued a large number of warrants. He considered it his duty, upon the arrest of the persons charged to require bail from sureties who possessed landed estates within the parish certified by the Assessor of the parish to be of sufficient value, and of which the title was approved by the Register of Deeds. This rule necessarily produced delay in procuring bail for persons arrested, and he was waited on in one case by a

PROCESSION OF CITIZENS

who offered him a bond signed by every man in the procession. This he regarded as in derision of his proceedings, and refused to receive the bond. He was called as a witness to prove that any intimidation existed in that parish. He had himself no knowledge of any act of the kind except this procession which he thought was calculated to intimidate colored voters. He had no idea that arrests made under his warrants and proceedings under them had any effect in interfering with Conservative voters. On the other hand the Conservatives in that neighborhood thought about this just the reverse. Indeed, the reports of military officers in command of forces of the United States in the country, though generally indicating the condition of quiet and order take sometimes an entirely different view of the situation.

NEGRO CONSERVATIVES INTIMIDATED.

On the other hand it was in evidence that the blacks who sought to act with the Conservative party were on their part sometimes exposed to emnity and abuse. In the interior one colored man was shot for making a Conservative speech, and in New Orleans it appeared from the testimony that the colored men who sought to cooperate with conservatives were subject to so much abuse from the police and otherwise that an association of lawyers volunteered to protect them, but with little effect.

The Committee gave an account of the general condition of affairs in the State. The conviction among the whites that the Kellogg government was a usurpation; the general want of confidence in the State and local officials; heavy decline in State securities, and exorbiant taxation; the deduction of wages; nonfulfilment of personal and political pledges; malfeasance of home and local officials; disputes among leading colored persons; loss or embezzlement in some cases of school funds, and failure of the Freedman's Bank, all combined to divide the views of the colored voters durine the late campaign. An effort was accordingly made by the Conservatives to acquire a part of the negro vote. With that view, it was sought in many quarters to propitiate them. Frequent arrests by United States marshals for intimidation or threats of non-employment, and the apprehension that was felt that the Returning Board would count out their men if an excuse for such a course were offered, all combined, especially after the 14th of September, to put the Coservatives on their good behavior and the result was that in November, 1874, the people of Louisiana did fairly have a free, peaceable and full registration and election in which

A CLEAR CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY

was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature of which majority the Conservatives were deprived by unjust, illegal and arbitrary, action of the Returning Board; that there were turbulent spirits cannot be denied. Those returned to office by the Returning Board in violation of the wishes of the people are especially odious. In one instance, the editor of the Shreveport News, in anticipation of the frustration by the Returning Board of the will of the people openly declared that the only remedy was to kill the usurpers and declare this to be the sentiment of the Conservatives of his section of the State, but beyond a newspaper editor or two no declaration even of that sort was brought to our own notice, although it was admitted on all hands that the white people of the whole State felt greatly outraged by the action of the Returning Board. Indeed, it is conceded by all parties that the Kellogg government is only

UPHELD BY FEDERAL MILITARY.

Withdraw the military and that government will go down. This was true before the 4th of January as well as now. Governor Kellogg says this is owing to the doubt that Congress has permitted about the legality of his government. The Conservatives say this is not only because his government is illegal, but because it has been abusive and corrupt. Of

THE WHITE LEAGUE

of New Orleans, the committee say it is an organization composed of different clubs, numbering in all between 2,500 and 2,800, the members of which have provided arms for themselves, and with or without arms, engage in military drill. They have no uniform and their arms are the property of individuals and not of organizations. They comprise a large number of reputable citizens and of property holders. Their purpose they declare to be simply protection, a necessity occasioned by the existance of leagues among the blacks with which the Kellogg government arrayed the blacks against the white races, of the want of security to peaceable citizens and their families which existed, for these reasons and because also of the peculiar formation of the police brigade. On the other hand, the republicans assert that this is an armed body of volunteers, enlisting for the purpose of intimidating the blacks and overthrowing the Kellogg government. That it had any considerable relations outside of the city of New Orleans, or that it was intended in any way to interfere with the rights of colored citizens did not appear, nor on the other hand did it appear that there was any extensive secret league amongst the blacks of any kind; that the White League would readily co-operate in any feasible scheme for overthrowing the Kellogg government your committee do not doubt; so will substantially all white citizens of Louisiana; such organizations may be dangerous and are very rarely to be justified. The affair of the 4th of September is an illustration of this.

NO REBELLION AGAINST THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The committee gave a detailed account of the trouble at that time and say the Conservatives of Louisiana do not propose to fight the Federal government. They submit, not because they want to, but because they must; not because they proclaim any emnity against the flag; not because free labor has not been found practicable; not because of any hostility to the colored people because they are colored; but because they regard themselves as defrauded out of the election of 1872, yet more out of the last election, and because they think their State Government has been to the last degree distructive and corrupt. Indeed, in our judgment, the substantial citizens of the State will submit to any fair determination of the question of the late election or to anything which they can secure a firm and good government. What they seek is peace and opportunity for prosperity. To that end, they will support any government that will afford them just protection in their distress. They have got beyond any mere question of political party.

The Committee recites at length the facts relative to the attempted organization of the Legislature on January 4th and conclude as follows: Your Committee have not been able to agree upon any recommendation, but upon the situation in Louisiana as it appeared before us we are all agreed.

The report is signed by Charles Foster, William Walter Philips and Clarkson N. Potter. The evidence upon which the sub-committee based their conclusions is not yet being written out. It will be submitted hereafter if it shall be deemed desirable. The Committee themselves voted to adopt the report, and also to report the same to the House with a recommendation that the same be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, jr., writes to *The Nation* as follows, concerning the Louisiana problem; "But what is to be done to day? One thing that I can see, and only one, can be done. Let the Conservative Legislature of Louisiana give solemn notice to the whole world that they are now subjected by force to a usurpation, every act of which is null and void, and shall be so treated hereafter. Let them publicly declare that so surely as the day of relief comes, every debt contracted by the usurping government shall be repudiated, every tax title issued set aside. Let them in one word publish to the world the existing administration of the State as a fraud, by no act of which will the people of Louisiana be bound, so soon as they are restored to the control of their own affairs. This one solemn notice given, let the Conservative Legislature hold up its hands in submission and disperse; the rest may be safely left to the people of the whole country. Two years is a short time, when at the expiration of it relief is sure. During that brief time let no Conservative of Louisiana go to the polls or enter a legislative hall; the worse their oppression, the better. Let them simply submit. They need not fear that a day of reckoning will not come; and then the Government of the United States and all public opinion will justify them in treating their present rulers as criminals and each and every of their official acts as absolutely and *ab initio* null and void."

After experimenting for thirty years, a man in Hamilton, Ohio, writes that he can pack eggs so that they are fresher after twelve months than they were when they were first laid. That's nothing. What the times really demand is some one who can manufacture eggs without the use of hens. We will support such a person for the presidency.

It is probable that congress will order a new election for Louisiana.

SPEECH OF SENATOR-ELECT WALLACE.

Clearfield, Pa., January 22.—Mr. Wm. A. Wallace, United States Senator elect, arrived at his home this evening and was received by an immense delegation of his friends and townsmen. In response to their congratulations he spoke as follows:

MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: I thank you for the cordial reception you give me. To you, in all my political life, I have always looked for support and sympathy, and it is my pride to know that I have never looked in vain. In the fierce struggle through which I have just passed the knowledge of your sympathy upheld me, and when I was tempted to reply with indignation to the obloquy that has been heaped upon me, I felt your support restraining and upholding me. Conscious of your esteem and mindful that the harmony of a great organization was infinitely above the personal aims of one of its members, have tried so to bear myself through the contest that, come what would to me, the unity of your party and the success of its principles should be jeopardized by no act of mine. In the performance of the duties of the high place to which I have been chosen, I shall try to represent fitly the best interests of all the people of my native State. It shall be my constant effort to uphold her dignity, increase her influence, and, through the application of sound theories of political economy to legislation to revive her prostrated industries and advance her material interests. Her great voice should ever be heard in support of the majesty of the law, of the supremacy of the civil over the military power and of the independence of local government from the control of Federal authority. I have been chosen as the representative of the Liberal-Democratic element of the commonwealth, and as such I shall recognize it as my duty to aid in moulding the policy of the Government in accordance with the doctrines of the progressive and Liberal Democracy. The real interests of the people are best subserved by a practical and living theory applied in the light of the teachings of the Constitution to the necessity of our every-day life, and he who gropes in the mist of past decades for dogmas with which to rule the present forgets or ignores the stern logic of events. The past is buried the future is our own if we will grasp and direct it. The cardinal theories of the Constitution and the doctrines of civil liberty are not alone of the past, but are of this hour, to be used, applied and enforced on all occasions, and in all sections of the Republic, as the birthright of every citizen of the Union.

A street adherence to these teachings and integrity and rigid economy in the administration of the Government are vital prerequisities to the financial prosperity of the people and to the restoration of the government of law in every locality. It shall be my effort to so perform my duties as to aid in producing these results, which are to my mind, the essence of good government. Again thanking you for the warmth of your greeting, and inviting your tolerance for my shortcomings in the future, I bid you good night.

FISH-CULTURE.—The subject of Fish-culture continues to attract the public attention, and especially in view of the success of the operations on the part of the United States in the introduction of salmon into its waters. The United States establishment on the Sacramento River, under the charge of Mr. Livingston Stone, has yielded this season 6,000,000 eggs, and the number collected at Bucksport, on the Penobscot, by Mr. Charles G. Atkins, is over 3,000,000, or more than 9,000,000 in all. If half of these be hatched and placed in the streams of the country, it will make a large addition to the population of the waters, especially when we bear in mind the fact that these are planted after the yolk-bag is absorbed, and when the fish is able to feed and care for itself. According to the estimates of reliable fish-culturists, in the case of natural spawning not more than one fish of the age referred to is obtained from 1000 eggs; so that the number supposed to be derived from the labors of the Fish Commission during the year would be equivalent to the yield from five thousand millions of eggs.

The California eggs were sent as soon as sufficiently ripe to the fish-hatching stations throughout the Middle and Eastern United States. Such of them as were hatched successfully and reared are now being distributed in appropriate waters. All the Northern and Eastern States have shared in this distribution, as well as Texas, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, etc. The eggs from the Bucksport establishment are not sufficiently mature for distribution.

An ample warrant for the introduction of fish into localities strange to them is seen in the success of the attempts to supply Tasmania and New Zealand with species of British trout and perch, these having already become more abundant than the native fish, the perch being now captured by the ton in their new abode, and of very large size.

So far there is no satisfactory evidence of a successful experiment with the salmon sent to New Zealand, and the effort is to be renewed during the coming winter by sending the eggs from Great Britain.—*Editor's Scientific Record, in Harper's Magazine for February.*

WORKS OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS.—About twenty year ago Elijah Cheek, who during the late war sought the Chief Magistracy of Arkansas at the hands of President Lincoln, was engaged in constructing a plank-road from Mound City, five miles above Memphis, to Marion, the capital of Crittenden County, ten miles west of Memphis. In making excavations and embankments Mr. Cheek discovered strangely shaped bricks, of which specimens were sent to the writer of this memoir. They were made of grayish clay, nine by twelve inches in width and length, and four inches thick. Mr. Cheek supposed from the number of ruins which he found every few rods along the route of this old military road that Spaniards, when they held the country, built palaces every where, and grew enormously rich by cultivating the lowlands. He finally accepted the conclusion, after hearing a curious recitation of mound-builders' history written by the late Cornelius Mathews, of New York, that the old military road was not the product of modern but of ancient skill and toil. He then saw how the ridge it traverses is artificial, how it is wider where the richest mould-builder built his domicile, and how it is true that these people lifted up in the lowlands not only countless mounds and dug countless canals and aguadas, but absolutely created, by uplifting the earth that constituted them, broad farms of hundreds and even thousands of acres. We of modern times are boastful of the triumphs of engineering skill that bridges rivers, upheaves levees, and builds railways. These mound-builders achieved mightier tasks, and constructed road-beds that stagger credulity, and dug canals infinitely more serviceable than railways every where in the lowlands. Floods ruinous to civilization and wealth were rendered by them wholly impossible. Canals were not only the cheapest agencies of commerce, but the area of water service exposed to the action of the sun's rays was not materially lessened, as would occur if levees could effect their purpose and wall in the river. No such changes in climatic or hygrometrical laws resulted as would render, by producing wet and dry seasons, the successful cultivation of cotton impossible. These mound-builders were wiser than we. They cultivated the lowlands, first regulating the distribution of water, and making the country healthful by this useful system of drainage; and then doubtless there were at Memphis, as at St. Louis and Louisville, and other points designated by remains of the mound-builders' greatest works, magnificent cities.—L. J. DU PRE, in *Harper's Magazine for February.*

THE PARABLE OF THE PUBLICAN.

Abstract of the sermon of the Rev. Jas. M. King at St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church in Fifty-third-st. His text was Luke, xviii., 13: "And the publican standing afar off, would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, but smote upon his breast, saying, God be merciful to me a sinner." The preacher said:

Our Savior's utterances were always full of meaning. In this utterance he casts more light on the true Christian temper in a single sentence than is sometimes done by pretentious volumes of human origin. Every clause, every word is pregnant with significance. The attitude, the motion, the words of this penitent publican furnish us a photograph taken by the Master of a praying soul whose spirit and demeanor God approves. The pride, self-righteousness, and conceited sanctity of the Pharisees Jesus had to contend with during all his ministry. He introduces one of these disgusting characters in the parable in which the text is found; in company with a publican, a Roman tax gatherer, of a class whose conduct had caused them to be numbered among oppressive and profligate men. These two men went up to pray in the temple. The Pharisee's prayer lets out his character in few words: "God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are—extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as this publican. I fast twice in the week. I give tithes of all that I possess." He was not there to confess sin. In his own estimation he had no sins to confess. He asks no mercy. He acknowledges no favor. The Almighty ought to be thankful that such a person consented to address Him at all. He went up to the temple to sound forth his own sanctity and to express his contempt for men made after any other pattern than himself. Now comes up the publican. He knows he has no good works to enumerate. He has been a great sinner, and is now conscious of it. He stands, pollution in the presence of purity. His soul now recognizes the authority and holiness of God, and his sins become multiplied and aggravated in his own sight. He wonders at that blindness which has kept him from seeing them before. Crushed with shame, he "stands afar off," not venturing to go to the wall of the inner temple where others prayed. This was not only unlike the Pharisee with whom he is placed in comparison, but unlike multitudes in our day, who rush to the chief seats in the sanctuary, and flippantly say their prayers as a business matter, and would be unable even to do that with any sort of grace, should they find some other worshiper in their accustomed place; unlike those who are more anxious to pray eloquently than penitently; unlike those whose language, intonations, and gesticulations betray a greater desire to be praised of men than to praise God. He "would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven." It was mercy he sought. He made no demands upon justice, based upon the fact that he had done some decent things. As if he hated his sinfulself, he "smote upon his breast, saying, God be merciful to me a sinner." And Jesus in the parable makes haste to say, "I tell you this man went down to his house justified rather than the other." We may conclude primarily from this that forgiveness will come to the vilest sinner if penitent, and that even he may come to be more dear to God than the religious bigot whose zeal and strictures are evidences of his self-righteousness, and not the result of his devotion to God.

Humility constitutes the virtue of this character we are considering. It consists in lowliness of mind, a deep sense of one's own unworthyness in the sight of God, self abasement, penitence for sin, and submission to the divine will—"serving the Lord with all humility of mind." By the stress laid on humility in this parable it is made the distinguishing grace of the children of God, and brands as hypocrites those who make great pretensions and possess it not.

Repentance, faith, and love, require a distinct exercise of the soul. Humility is a resultant of these, together with the influence of normal views of revealed truth. It is a just view of our actual selves, arising from correct views and feelings toward the Divine government and Gospel. It does not desire vainglory. It remembers "that no flesh should glory in His presence," but that he who glories should "glory in the Lord." Humility is patient under provocations and trials, and looks upon all men with the eyes of Christian charity. It does not degrade its possessor, but sets a proper estimate upon the graces and talents God has loaned us. In our religious convictions do not produce this grace in us then they are radically defective. Every conviction based upon Divine truth humbles the soul. Yet among honest people there are varieties of religious experience in reference to humility. One will be superficial, showy, and rash, made up mostly of animal feelings and inflamed imaginations; not distrusting self, because he has no real knowledge of self. When he speaks he sends chill instead of cheer to the humble heart. Another is judicious, cautious, modest, but not silent, because of his enlarged views of human duty and destiny. When he speaks the proud feel ashamed, and every soul feels that religion is a sacred and a beautiful reality. Evidences of pride are attractive to men; but evidences of humility attract the notice of God.

But there must be potent causes operating when this central grace of Christianity is expelled from religion. The natural pride of man arises from his selfishness. The pride of Christian is always due to the absence of holiness. But what are some of the particular reasons accounting for the want of humility. Is not one reason found in the poverty of scriptural knowledge? Satisfaction with superficial views and experience surrenders the soul to passion and pride, and makes it the easy and pliant tool of any egotistic heresy. Another cause is, that a religion which in its externalities appeals to the pride of the eye, and the natural desire of the heart for display, is more congenial with human nature than the religion of the meak and lowly Jesus. Another cause is found in the absense of genuine piety, among a large class who think it respectable to be counted religious, but whose pride and selfishness have never been crushed by the power of God. Their religion is of a kind that does not disgust their own consciences nor worldly minds with whom they move.

Again, I fear that a certain style of presenting the Gospel, resorted to by some preachers, banishes humility and cultures pride. That kind of preaching that calls people to the sanctuary to find a substitute for the drama, to hear immaculate rhetoric, to admire talents rather than to be humbled before God, and to be led to make the publican's prayer: "God be merciful to me a sinner." The harmless arrows fall at their feet but do not pierce their hearts. The religious pyrotechnics glitter and coruscates far above their heads, but no live coal burns the proud flesh out of their souls. They go away praising the preaching but not praising God. These are a few of the many foes of humility among professed Christians. But there are more reasons why man should be humble than there are causes to keep him from being. Humility is a grace inherently beautiful and lovely in the eyes of God and all pure intelligences. Splendor is admirable, but humility is lovable. "Thus saith the high and lofty One that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is holy, I dwell in the high and holy place; with him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit, to revive the spirit of the humble, and to revive the heart of the contrite ones."

Peace follows in the train of humility. God has charge of the two worlds, and the humble soul, with a serene and silent transport, moves in harmony with His purposes. The fact that we have sinned against the Holy One ought to bring proud man with blushing cheek and scalding tears to the Redeemer's feet.

Being sinners, humility is the first condition of pardon. The holy dove only hovers over the prostrate soul. Are we unrepentent sinners; are we wandering prodigals; are we sickly Christians; are we hungry pilgrims; let us all, people and preacher, humble ourselves in the dust, and each pray, "God be merciful to me a sinner."

"Every Farmer and Stock-feeder should have one."

LITTLEGIANT Corn & Cob Mill.

HEDGES' New Improved MILL,

For Horse or Steam Power.

Cross-Cut and Circular WOOD-SAWING MACHINES.

Descriptive Circulars and Price-List sent free.

BLYMYER Manufacturing Co.

664 to 694 West Eighth St., CINCINNATI, O.

Manufacturers of Cane Machinery, Steam-Engines, Shaker Thresher, Farm, School, and Church Bells, etc.

Dec 10. y.

Fine tone, low priced, warranted against breakage. Catalogues containing full particulars, prices, etc., sent free. BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O

L. K. ETTINGER,

Aaronsburg Centre Co., Pa., Dealer in PIANOS, and Musical Merchandise of every description. Sheet Music, Music Books, &c. Also agent for the Estey Reed Organs. Tunes and repairs all kinds of instruments; old organs repaired and tuned so as to play as well as new. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. dec 3 tf.

Ho! for Sussman's!!

Just opened in his new quarters in Bush's Arcade.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Trunks, Valices, All kinds of

Leather & Shoe Findings

Shoemakers call and see SUSSMAN for cheap stock.

BUYS AND SELLS

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

dec 3. t-f.

Miller & Son,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS, for medicinal purposes.

Trusses & Supporters in great variety. Also, choice CIGARS AND TOBACCO, and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

23oct tf MILLER & SON.

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CO.

The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.

HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLARGRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BORING, &c.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice

VAN PELT & SHOOP,

Centre Hall.

jan21-1y.

CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and tor sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages, Buggies, & Spring Wagons, PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 3tf.

LEVI MURRAY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

F. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS.

WILSON & HICKS,

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CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,

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ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

STOVES.

SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK

STOVE.

This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood. Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WILSON & HICKS,

marl5 tf Bellefonte, Pa

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of S. S. Wolf, of Centre Hall, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

PETER HOFFER,
MRS. C. E. WOLF,
Adm'rs.

Jan 14 6t.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, near State College, in August last, a red Steer, with a little white along the lower jaw, and about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and remove the same.

Jan 7. 3t. D. M. NEIDIGH.

DR. A. J. ORNDORF.

DENTIST.

Is still located at Pine Grove Mills and is now prepared to travel to the homes of patients at a distance and render any desired service in his line, in the best manner, of best quality and at reasonable rates. Insertion of new dentures made a specialty. *Teeth extracted without pain*

21 jan 74

CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the following property in possession of Daniel Horner, belongs to the undersigned, viz: All grain in the ground and in the barn, all live stock, one large wagon, plows, 1 harrow, hayrake, 1 bob sled, which will be left in his possession at my pleasure. GEO. DURST

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

A. W GRAFF,

CENTRE

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY JAN. 28, 1875.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞Subscribers to the Reporter, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

☞Public Sales should be advertised in the Reporter, as it goes to nearly every family in the valley.

——The school house at Jacksonville was destroyed by fire, one day last week.

——A letting for the unfinished railroad work will soon be had.

——Dr. Runkle sold his house and lot in this place to Sam'l Musser.

——We had a couple inches of snow on Sunday last

——Johnson & Son will leave the Brockerhoff house in the spring. John Limbert will also vacate the Aaronsburg hotel in April.

——Boalsburg has a debating club, in which the citizens generally participate.

——For sale—a sleigh, with cushioned seats, for one or two horses. Apply at this office.

——The Centre Hall post-office will be removed to Reesman's stove and tinware store, and while Andy attends to the mails he will still continue to sell the best improved stoves and anything wanted in the tinware line cheaper than elsewhere.

——Thanks to those of our patrons who responded to our call for amount due; there are still many back yet, to them the call is still open and thanks in reserve. Candidates of the past included.

——For the information of persons not booked in chronology we will state that Methusaleh's grandfather died before Methusaleh.

——A subscriber from Harris enclosing his subscription in his letter remarks, "he is pleased to find the Reporter is not in the habit of publishing those disgusting personal puffs." We are glad to inform our friend that the Reporter need not resort to those soft-soap notices to gain friends. It is a cheap bait, and only catches gudgeons, and is necessitated by a lack of merit to secure appreciation in better quarters.

——Burnside & Thomas, opposite the Bush house, are still selling at the lowest city prices, all kinds of groceries and other household necessities. They sell for Cash, hence lower than others can afford to sell goods at. There is no firm that does business on a smaller profit—they make it all up on the principle of small profits and quick sales. Try them, farmers and housekeepers of Pennsvalley.

——We hear complaint of boys misbehaving while attending the protracted meeting in this place. Come boys, don't disgrace yourselves, as you will if your names are placed into the hands of the district attorney, and you be marched off to board with Sheriff Shafer. Take warning now, boys, for the church officers have resolved to put up with bad conduct no longer, and we would be very sorry indeed to see you go to jail, it would make our town so lonesome you know. We like boys—we like to see them sleighing, skating and sliding and see them fall and roll over, and dump each other into the snow, and pelt one another with snowballs that have no lumps of ice in them, and when big like to see them "see the girls home from meeting"—but we don't like to hear of your misbehaving at church. Lookout, now, boys, the law is very severe on such an offense, and we know you'll not relish a taste of it when it comes.

——You are not humbugged, you are not cheated, you are not imposed upon, you are not dissatisfied, if you buy your groceries in the Bush house block, at Sechler & Co's. handsome establishment, where none but fresh and wholesome goods are kept. They are in constant receipt of supplies and never keep on hand anything long enough to become stale. This shows business tact and a desire to cater to the wants of their customers. Such a firm deserves encouragement, and the large patronage it enjoys shows that housekeepers know where to go to to be well-served. Sechler's grocery is second to none in central Penn'a. in any respect.

——Peter's Household Melodies, No. 2, is upon our table, containing all the latest and best songs. 50cts per single munber, $4 per year. J. L. Peters, New York.

——Capt. Dunlap, of Pine Grove Mills, is spoken of by the republicans for Assembly—the captain is a good looking man and a widower, and if there was women suffrage he would poll some votes that others might fail to get.

——Rev. D. Leitzel, of Sligo, Clarion co., formerly of this valley reports: I have lately closed a series of meetings in one of my congregations, and as a result 23 conversions, thus far 20 have united with the church. The pastor, Rev. Leitzel, expresses his thanks to his flock for a handsome donation.

——A regular meeting of the Centre County Agricultural Society was held in the Court Room on Monday evening Jan. 25th 1875. Vice President Adam Hoy in the Chair. Minutes of the previous session read and approved.

The Report of the treasurer was read, approved and ordered to be recorded.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee on nominations, viz: John S. Foster of Harris; John Rishel of Potter; Hon. S. T. Shugert of Bellefonte; Benj. Lygett of Liberty, and Gen. George Buchanan of Gregg, who retired and after some deliberation submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted.

President, John A. Woodward of Howard twp. Vice Presidents, Adam Hoy of Bellefonte, Samuel Gramley of Miles, Jno. Rishel of Gregg, Richard Conley of Benner. Secretary and Treasurer, D. S. Keller of Bellefonte. Librarian, John T. Johnston of Bellefonte. Executive Committee, James A. Beaver of Bellefonte, John Rishel of Benner, James F. Weaver of Boggs, John. A. Hunter of Halfmoon, Leonard Rhone of Potter, and Samuel Gilliland of Harris.

During the absence of the Committee on nominations, President Orvis having meantime arrived and taken the Chair, Gen. Beaver from the Executive Committee submitted a report of the operations of the past year, and of the prospects of the Society for the future.

There being no further business before the Society on motion adjourned until the 4th Monday of April. D. S. KELLER. Secretary.

An old man whose name is not given, a resident of Curwinsville, Clearfield county, went to Clearfield town, Friday week, and to return home, took the railroad. Instead of taking the Curwinsville road however he took the Tyrone road and, upon reaching and attempting to cross the high railroad bridge over Clearfield Creek, he fell through to the ground, a distance of fifty-eight feet, breaking his neck, and meeting with instant death. His body was not found until the following Tuesday.

The Irish World deplores the loss in membership of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. It says there were 1,200,000 persons of that faith in the United States in 1856, and that there is now only about 1,000,000,

Assembly.

We are authorized to announce the name of B. F. Philips, of Aaronsburg, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Dr. P. Smith, of Centre Hall, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

HON. F. KURTZ—*Dear Sir*:—As the time is fast approaching when the Democracy of Centre County will be called upon to meet in Convention in order to place in nomination a Candidate for assembly, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. S. S. Wolf of Centre Hall, and it being conceded that our side is entitled to the nomination, we should be very careful to hit on the right person, one well qualified for the position and also a man who has the interests of Centre County as well as the interests of the whole state at heart and who will stand by them unflinchingly and not suffer himself to be carried away from them on the wings of corruption. That person I believe with many others to be Hon. Sam'l Gilliland, an old farmer of Harris Township. I need say nothing of his qualifications—less of his honesty and firmness—his past Legislative record is sufficiently strong beyond all doubt to give him the confidence of the people. PENNSVALLEY.

The following are the candidates for Assembly:

B. F. Phillips, Haines.
John F. Kreps, Ferguson.
Sam'l Gilliland, and W. A. Murray, Harris.
Dr. P. Smith, Potter.
Jas. Van Ormer, and Wm. Alexander, Penn.

For the Reporter.

SPAWLS FROM PENN.

Mr. Charles Wingard formerly of Penns Creek Mills, hailing at present from Adamsville, Michigan, was here visiting among his many friends and neighbors. Mr. Wingard looks well, and likes the west.

Mr. Amos Alexander one of Millheim's most worthy citizens, had for some time been confined to his house with a very sore neck. We are glad to say that he is again in a convalescent state.

Millheim has two candidates for assembly, and both are good men. Now how are the people going to do justice to both, unless they elect both, and call each of them a good half-man?

On Sunday eve, 17th inst, during preaching at the Paradise church (Penn Creek) some one made himself useful, by stealing a blanket belonging to Rev. P. M. Coup, and two belonging to Mr. Confer. Ere long it will be necessary to walk altogether, or some one stay with the team and watch it. Look out for vagabonds and scoundrels, everywhere, is the watchword.

Last Saturday night a week ago, two young men from an upper township had quite a spree. They were found at about midnight, in the vicinity of Smithville were they were taken in and cared for. If they had not been found they would both have been in eternity ere morning. O take warning young men.

There is a young man in Millheim named Willis Musser, that takes a nail keg with a hundred weight of nails in it, and lifts it with his teeth. He takes hold at the staves with his teeth

Millheim had a modern wonder dollar store, which was a sure plan for helping some of the loose change along. Once bit, would'nt bite again.

The snow on Sunday improved the sleighing considerably, and the lovers of sleighing enjoyed it well, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. 10 S. C.]

PINE GROVE, JAN. 25, 1875.

MR. KURTZ—*Sir*:—It is almost a year since I last saw an account in your paper from this place, and if permitted I will give a few of the most interesting topics of the day. Rev. Earhart is holding a protracted meeting in the Lutheran church. A. A. Kerlin has been assisting him for almost two weeks, and much good has been done. Let it continue. John J. Krebs one of Ferguson's best democrats is much talked of as the man for the Legislature. The Academy under Prof. Rhone is in a flourishing condition. A large number of pupils are in attendance, and the Spring session proves an increase. Those desirous of an Academic course can chose no better place.

Report says that Dr. Smith resigned his office as a school director. Sorry to hear this, wonder who will be the candidate for that office.

The musical talent of this place is cultivated by J. A. Weaver and J. F. Meek, two of the best teachers in the county. In this art Pine Grove can compare with any part of the county. FILIUS

PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN.

On Friday evening 15th inst, Mr. B. O. Deininger of Millheim delivered a lecture in Kreiders School house on the subject of "Counterfeits." A respectable audience had assembled to listen to the interesting lecture. The house was called to order by D. L. Zerby. Mr Jacob Kersteter was then appointed chairman and on motion, D. L. Zerby was appointed Sec., the chairman then introduced Mr. Deininger, who delivered a very interesting and well prepared lecture on the subject above stated, showing that there are counterfeits in almost all trades, occupations, and professions, giving appropriate illustrations to substantiate the same. All his arguments were to the point and answered their intended purpose well. All were highly delighted and many expressed their desire to have Mr. Deininger, repeat his visit to our place and give us another lecture. D. L. ZERBY, Sec.

Reassembling of the Democratic County Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee, held in Bellefonte, on Saturday, 16th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Standing Committee be directed to request the President of the last Democratic County Convention to reassemble the Convention which met in August 1874, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon S. S. Wolf, and any other vacancy that may occur—allowing the people to re-instruct their delegates if they desire.

In compliance with the above, the delegates to the County Convention "which met in August, 1874, are hereby notified to re-assemble in the Court House in Bellefonte, on Tuesday the 2nd day of February next, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose mentioned in the resolution. By request of J. H. WOODWARD.

J. H. MORRISON, *Prest. Dem. Co. Con.*
Chairman Standing Com.

CALL OF AN ELECTION FOR RE-INSTRUCTION OF DELEGATES.

At a meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee, held on Saturday Jan. 16, 1875, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, further, That the present committeeman of each election precinct is hereby requested to appoint two suitable persons who shall meet at the usual place of holding elections on Saturday preceeding the assembling of the Convention, for the purpose of holding an election to re-instruct the delegates, between the hours of two and five o'clock P. M., of said day, the Committeeman being the Chairman of said Board"

In compliance with the above resolution, I hereby give notice that an election will take place on Saturday, the 30 day of Jan., 1875 for the purpose of re-instructing the delegates to the Convention to be held Tuesday, February 2nd, 1875.

J. H. MORRISON. *Chairman.*

New York, January 9.—The London Times of the 25th of December gives an account of a terrible accident on the Great Western Railroad in which thirty-one persons were killed and upwards of seventy wounded.

Missouri Letter.

GRANT CITY, MO., Jan, 11th, '75.

EDITOR REPORTER:—Thinking that your readers have thoroughly digested my last letter, and knowing also their eagerness to read "furrin" correspondence, I have again allowed my presumption to overcome my judgment, and hence this letter. Your readers will doubtless be edified (?) beyond measure when they peruse this fragmentary epistle, written by "ex-brevities," away off in the "puke" state. I know there is an abiding prejudice existing in the minds of many of the people of the eastern states against this state, and, this too without just cause. They entertain the ridiculously absurd idea that Missouri is the worst governed state in the Union; that it is the rendezvous of murderers, robbers and desperadoes; that the laws of the state are not enforced against criminals, through the fear that terrible vengence would speedily be visited upon the heads of those who dared to execute them; that mob law is the only law recognized, and that Judge Lynch is the head centre of justice. All this haunts the minds of the weak-kneed like some terrible phantasmagoria, and one might as well ask such persons to yield up their existence as to ask them to come to this state. The recital of the bold and daring robberies of the notorious James and Younger brothers, congeals their blood in holy horror; yet they will sit down and read the papers containing the reports of the butcheries among the coal miners of their own state, with apparent relish. Is the crime of butchering a dozen men in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, of a lesser magnitude, than the simple robbing of an express car, or the hanging of some desperado by an outraged people in Missouri? The extreme is so manifestly evident that it needs no comment. The laws of this state, are as stringent, and are so strictly enforced as those of Pennsylvania; yet this does not entirely prevent crime. The simple enactment of a law does not prevent misdemeanors, nor does its strictest enforcement keep men from committing the worst of crimes. Men who have been reared from their earliest infancy to shun what is good, cannot be made to forsake their ways by enforcing laws; such men will take desperate chances, with the hope of finally evading the penalty that attaches to their crimes. Viewing the situation from the above standpoint, I am convinced that Missouri is as safe a state for honest, upright and well-intentioned people, as any in the Union. Life and property is as safe here as anywhere. But I must bring my scribbling to a close, as my letter has already reached an unpardonable length. I imagine I see the compositor leaning against his case trying to decipher this manuscript. If he has the ordinary virtues of a printer he will *spill* a few adjectives at my expense. E. S. G.

IN MEMORIAM.—The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by Washington Grange No. 157, Patrons of Husbandry, on the 20th instant:

WHEREAS, God, in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst by death our beloved and highly esteemed sister, S. Adeline Myer, wife of brother Wm. C. Myer and daughter of worthy Past Master J. W. Krumrine, also a charter member and late "Pomona" of this Grange, leaving a large number of friends and relatives within the Grange to mourn her early departure, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our young sister, the church and this Grange have lost a consistent and devoted member, the parents a dutiful and doting daughter and the young husband an affectionate wife.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the bereaved families and friends in their affliction and sorrow, commending them to the tender mercies of an all wise God, bearing in mind that, "It is the Lord," and with humble resignation say, "Let him do what seemeth him good."

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this Grange and copies of the same sent to the publishers of the "Farmer's Friend," the "Centre Hall Reporter," the "Republican," and the "Watchman," with request that they publish them.

TWENTY EIGHT CHINAMEN KILLED IN NEVADA—SALINAS VALLEY, CAL., UNDER WATER.

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—Salinas Valley is under water resulting in great damage to property, but no loss of life is reported thus far. A snow-slide in the mountains near Genoa, Nevada, buried 50 Chinamen wood-cutters, of whom 28 were killed.

The Pennsylvania State Grange has unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of free banking and national currency, and directed copies thereof to be transmitted to the two Houses of Congress and to both branches of the State Legislature.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Centre County.

CENTRE HALL, Jan. 11, 1874.

In compliance with the provisions of their charter the directors present the seventeenth annual statement of the transactions of the Company.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the last year		$36,544.84
On which there has been paid	$828.15	
Leaving due on premium notes taken the last year		$35,716.68
To which add cash in treasury		$700.92
Total available assets of the Company last year		$36,417.60
EXPENSES.		
Compensation to directors	$103.18	
Salary of Secretary	150.00	
" " Treasurer	50.00	
Printing, Office rent, Postage & Stationary	114.21	
Election Boards	5.00	
Discount Penns Valley Banking Co	25.83	
Penns Valley Banking Co	600.00	
Daniel Durst balance due on barn	600.00	
Adam Krumrine on reaper	58.00	
Dr. J. W. Stem	220.84	
Dr. J. B. Leitzel	15.00	
		$1,941.56
Total accruing assets and funds of the Company the last year after deducting expenses		$34,476.04
To which add funds reported of previous year	$104,882.99	
Minus notes expired and canceled	$29,529.18	
		$75,553.81
Making the total available assets of the Company this day		$109,829.85
Risks and insurance taken the last year	$467,551.00	
Same reported for previous year	$4,233,710.35	
Grand total risks and insurances taken since organization		$4,701,261.35
From which deduct policies		$2,153,416.98
Expired and canceled leaving		$2,547,844.46
Due the Company from agents, mainly on unpaid policies of members		$1,705.85

GEO. BUCHANAN, Pres't.

Attest:
D. F. LUSE, Sec'y.

At an election held the same day the following members were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Geo. Buchanan, Joshua Potter, Henry Keller, J. W. Campbell, Jno. W. Krumrein, Amos Alexander, J. G. Meyer, Jno. Wolf, Sam'l Gramley, Jno. H. Keller, and David Gilliland. Sam'l J. Herring.

Whereupon the new board organized and appointed the following officers:
President—Geo. Buchanan.
Vice Pres't—Henry Keller.
Treasurer—Henry Witmer.
Secretary—D. F. Luse.

A MIRACLE.

The Patient that did not Die.

The Lewiston (Illinois) Democrat says: The Rev. Mr. Wood, the preacher on the Cuba Methodist Episcopal circuit, has informed some of our citizens of a miracle performed in Avon last week.

The story goes that he was called to Avon, on Wednesday of last week, we believe, to attend at the bedside of a sister that was dying. She had been ill for some time, and entirely helpless for some days, not being able even to raise her head. At noon of the day named her physician finally pronounced her case hopeless, and said that the patient must die. She apparently continued to sink until perhaps six o'clock that evening, when she called the family and friends about her to receive her final farewell, as she supposed her last hour had come. She asked her brother, the minister above named, to pray for her, and the company kneeled while an earnest petition in behalf of the dying one was made. During the prayer Mr. Wood felt a hand upon his shoulder, and opening his eyes beheld his sister sitting up in bed, her face beaming with rapture. She told him he need pray no longer, as she was cured soul and body. He supposed her to be in her last death struggle (as extraordinary physical strength does often come to the dying), and, divining his thought, she reassured him that it was not death, but that she was indeed fully restored to health, and that her soul was blessed equally with her body. She arose from the bed praising God, moved around among her friends, went to the table and ate supper with them, and remained up till 11 o'clock, telling, in rapturous strains, the great things God had done for her soul and body. The physician came in, meantime, and, as may be supposed, was astounded to see his dying patient, for whose recovery he had no expectation, sitting up in a chair, talking with every one. She told him of her instantaneous cure, and after a careful examination of her vital organs he pronounced the cure complete.

The next morning this lady continued in the same state She took breakfast with the family, and walked to the door to bid her brother farewell as he started upon his return home.

These are the facts as we get them from two gentlemen (church members), to whom Brother Wood told them on Saturday last.

After repeated suggestions by leading friends of education of a compulsory school law, and persistent recommendations by Governor Hartranft and his predecessor, General Geary, to the same effect, a bill has been introduced in the Legislature providing that all children between eight and sixteen years of age shall attend school at least sixteen weeks in the year, or be regularly instructed at home for the same period, that no child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed during the hours of school-days in the district unless the child has been instructed for sixteen weeks during the year; and that any child so employed shall deliver to employers a certificate given by the school authorities, certifying to the fact of such attendance. Proper penalties are imposed for violation of the act.

A NEW DODGE.—Be on the alert for scroundrels. There is a swindler traveling in Westmoreland county who represents himself to be a Government officer, and frightens the people into the belief that he is authorized to search their premises for counterfit money. He secured $2,000 in that way from a widowed lady, who had just sold a farm, for which she had received a large sum, and out of which the fellow picked the $2,000 and condemned it as counterfeit. He was afterwards captured and made to disgorge, and only escaped a coat of tar and feathers by giving his captors the slip.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I. B. F. SHAFFER, High Sheriff of Centre county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1875,

in accordance with the Act of Assembly:

One person to represent the county of Centre in the House of Representatives of the State of Penn'a.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the twp, of Haines, at the Public House of John Limbert Aaronsburg.

For the twp, of Half Moon, at the School House in Stormstown.

For the twp, of Taylor, at the house of Peter Rossman on the purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the Township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the twp, of Potter at the house of John Odenkirk, Old Fort Hotel.

For the twp, of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B Fisher.

For the twp, of Ferguson, in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the twp, of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the twp, of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the twp, of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard at the school house in said borough.

For the twp, of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the twp, of Snow Shoe, at the school house near Samuel Askey.

For the twp, of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline, in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the new school house in Milesburg.

For the twp, of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the twp, of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the twp, of Penn, at the house of W L Musser.

For the twp, of Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.

For the twp, of Worth, at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the twp, of Burnside, at the house late of J. K. Boak.

For the twp, of Curtin, at the school house near Robt. Manns.

For the borough of Unionville and Union twp, at the new school house in Unionville.

For the borough af Philipsburg, at the public school house in said borough.

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this commonwealth the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.

NOTICE is also hereby given, "That every person, excepting the justices of the peace, who shall hold any office appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative executive, or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

At the opening of the polls it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

Give under my hand, at my office in Bellefonte this 25 of Jan. A. D. 1875 and in the ninety-ninth year of the independence of the United States.

B. F. SHAFFER
Sheriff.

MEANS TO GET RICH.

[*Virginia Enterprise.*]

Ten or twelve years ago there was a miner working in the upper levels of the Comstock at $4 per day. He lived in a little cabin down the canyon, did his own cooking, and whistled softly "There's a good time coming, boys." To-day that miner walks about the streets of Virginia City, as cordial as in the old days; he dresses no better than any ordinary gentleman of Virginia, and eats no better food than a conscientious editor ought to have. And yet, as his fortune is rated in the stock list daily, he is so rich that, were his stocks turned into money, he could lend Scott that $70,000,000 he wants and have enough left to live comfortably upon. He could, unaided, go down and open, at his own expense, the Darien Canal; or should his fancy run that way, he could advertise tomorrow that the Goverement through him had determined to resume immediately specie payment, and pretty nearly make the promise good. He could endow a college in each State of the Union with $2,000,000 each, or could build a double track narrow-guage railroad from San Francisco to New York, and solve at once the problem of cheap transportation. There is no telling, indeed, what he might do; but what he will do is apparent enough. He was here when thirty feet of ore near the surface was a big mine. At 1,500 feet he has found it three or four times as wide, He believes at 4,000 he will strike it 5000 feet wide, and get rich, and he is going for it.

GERMANY'S TREATMENT OF THE CATHOLICS.

Berlin, January 18.—The Prussian authorities have closed the Roman Catholic seminary at Fulda, expelled the head priest from German territory, and sequestrated all the property of the Bishop of that diocese.

The Bishop of Paderborn, whose term of imprisonment expires to-morrow, will probably be immediately interned in the Fortress of Wesel.

The Church Vacancies,

London, January 19—5.30 A. M.—The Time's correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the Prussian bishops have been asked by the Vatican whether means exist of filling the vacant dioceses in Prussia without infringing on canonical or Prussian laws. It is supposed this inquiry is made because of the large number of vacant livings which the Church is unable, under present circumstances, to fill, and the consequent decrease of students in the theological seminaries.

TERRIBLE SNOW SLIDE.

Salt Lake, January 21.—Another snow slide occurred in Big Cottonwood Canyon yesterday near the Richmond mine. Part of the teams engaged in making down ore in rawhides were caught by the slide. Six men were carried away and their bodies have not yet been recovered. George McCaulin and Thomas White were carried away and covered with snow, but were dug out afterwards and their lives saved. The slide extended for a distance of about one mile and was about two hundred yards wide.

Yesterday, the bodies of six persons killed by a snow slide in the city of Alta were recovered. Many more are supposed to have perished, but their bodies are covered to a great depth by the snow and probably will not be found for some time.

In one demolished house was found the body of Mrs. Carry sitting in a rocking chair with an infant clasped in her arms and near them the husband and little girl —all had been suffocated by the snow. At another house was dug out one man alive and another man who had been sleeping beside him in bed was dead. Still another body was found in the vicinity. There is terror in these mining camps and most of those who can get away will probably leave, but this is a difficult and dangerous undertaking as parties will have to walk and run the gauntlet of snow slides on their way out of the canyons.

FRIGHTFUL BOILER EXPLOSION—FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND FIFTY INJURED.

London, January 21.—A frightful boiler explosion occurred in a factory at Todmorden, Yorkshire, to-day. Five persons were instantly killed and fifty injured.

SUFFERING IN DAKOTA.

Yankton, Dak. Jan. 22.—An appeal to the public for aid was issued to-day, signed by Governor Pennington and indorsed by the judges, attorney, and marshals of the U. S. courts. It states that considerable destitution exists in various parts of the Territory, caused mainly by the destruction of crops by grasshoppers. Calls for aid have been received from Brookings, Lincoln, Turner, Union Clay, and Bonhomme counties, and there are doubtless instances of suffering in other parts of the Territory. The people need food and clothing, and seed for next year's planting. The treasury of the Territory is exausted, and though loath to call upon the general public for assistance the emergency admits of no other course.

Dr. J. R. Lotz, of New Berlin, well known throughout Union county, died on 19, after a lingering illness.

Andrew Johnson was elected U. S. Senator from Tennessee on Tuesday. Good.

Scranton, January 14.—A most daring and successful descent was made upon the First National bank of Carbondale, at fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock to-day, while the teller G. D. Couch, and a clerk were absent at dinner, leaving only the cashier, James Stott, in the bank. Mr. Stott is quite an old man and suffers from ill health and is very feeble. Two men came in a front door of the bank and one of them asked for the change of a five dollar bill Mr. Stott stooped down to comply with the request when the man reached over, grabbed his head and pinned it to the desk while his companion jumped over and bound and gagged him. They then hastily gathered up all the currency they could find, amounting to about $10,000, but fortunately overlooked a package containing $15,000.

Death of Hon. S. S. Wolf.

Lieut. Simon S. Wolf, enlisted Aug. 22nd., 1862, in Co. "A" 148 P. V. Died at his residence at Centre Hall Jan. 1st., 1875. The following lines were written by J. D. Johnson, a surviving member of Co. "A," now a resident of South Easton, Penn'a.

He is dead! Yes and gone from this wild world of sorrow;
He is dead and is gone, and why do we sigh,
For we know not who next may be called on the morrow,
To account for his stewardship to the great God on high.

Then comrades be ready and gird on your armor;
The contest is raging—but not as of yore,
When *forward* was ordered mid the cannons loud clamor,
By the one who now dead, and his battles are over.

Yes on earth they are over, and we hope that in Heaven;
There will gather around him, the Spirits of all,
Who fell in the contest, when victory was given
To those who survived them, though many did fall.

Yes they fell in the contest, and no one to caress them;
Their bones still unburied on some distant shore.
Let them rest, calmly rest, and a great God to bless them,
Where all earthly sorrow can reach them no more.

Your wife and your children your death-bed surrounded,
With sorrow and heart rending, anguish and pain;
And though Jesus our saviour the gospel expounded,
And tells us in Heaven, we shall meet you again.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

THE REVERSE SIDE.

[*From a Washington paper.*]

One of the saddest phases of Washington life is daily presented at the free-lunch tables of our large hotels. Here one sees daily gathered, with a greed begotten of want, and which debars all that politeness so becoming to any one at an eating table, men whose mission in life has been defeated in the uncertainties of war and politics, and whose names, though once great, have sunk into obscurity in the rapid changes of our system of government. The general and the statesman of yesterday come to-day to the bar-room and surreptitiously seek that food which is intended for regular customers, and they who once looked upon the bar keeper as a low-lived individual now approach him obsequiously, and leave him sneakingly when he directs them in the act of pocketing the crackers and cheese. What a sad commentary upon the vicissitudes of men who make life artificial! The great difficulty has been that they have not addressed themselves when the tide of life was at its flood, to its true and serious ends, and now this mistake comes to them in this most humiliating form. The free-lunch table was one of the institutions that did not exist in Shakspeare's time, or else we could have had from that great master a most philosophical free luncher's soliloquy.

Hardly has the world become familiar with the wonders of the electric telegraphic machine, as shown in the operations of the simple Morse instrument, than it is again called upon to witness a new marvel that, not so long ago, would have been counted among the visions of a dreamer. To be able, by the aid of a few glass and earthenware cups, a wire, and a simple magnet lever and grooved wheel, to send a message under the sea and across the land, is wonder enough for a century; and yet it has been surpassed by what may justly rank as a miracle of science. President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in his annual report of October 14, 1874, writes as follows, regarding these new triumphs of electricians: "The Duplex apparatus of J. B. Stears, by means of which two messages are transmitted in opposite directions upon one wire at the same time, has fully sustained the opinion of its utility and value which I expressed in my last annual report. But the past year has produced an invention more wonderful than the Duplex. Thomas A. Edison and George B. Prescott, the electricians of the company, have discovered processes and invented apparatus, by means of which two messages can be sent in the same direction, and two others in the opposite direction, simultaneously, upon one and the same wire. This invention, which they christened the Quadruplex, has been in successful operation between our New York and Boston offices for the last two weeks, and is satisfactorily performing an amount of work upon one wire quite equal to the capacity of four wires worked with the ordinary Morse apparatus." An extended and technical description of these new machines and methods would doubtless perplex those of our readers who have not given to the subject special attention. The significance of the improvement may be understood, however, when it is known that, in place of four wires extended between New York and Boston, one may now be made to do the same amount of work in the same time. At one table four operators are seated; two continually sending and two receiving messages over one and the same wire, at one and the same time.

DIPTHERIA.—As there are a number of cases of this terrible disease in our community at the present time, we copy the following from the Williamsport Sun:

Editor of the Philipsburg Journal: I have been spending a few weeks in this vicinity, and on visiting among my friends, I have found many families who had lost friend and dear little ones by that dreadful disease known as Diptheria and Croup. For the benefit of those persons and all others interested in the matter, I beg a brief space through your Journal, to acquaint them with a safe, simple and certain cure for these maladies. It is the application of common tar, spread over and folded in a strip of muslin—to keep it from sticking to the skin—and then applied to the throat or the part most swollen. The tar plaster may be renewed once a day, for two or three days, and if this direction is followed, I as sincerely guarantee the lite of the patient, as I believe in the efficacy of any human agency in the Providence as God, having tested it on many occasions in my own family and among my neighbors.

A PARENT.

NOTE.—We concur fully and most cordially, with the writer of the above article, which we copy from the Philipsburg, (Pa.,) Journal. In our family to-day, there is one of our sons, who was twice rescued from the grave through the appliance of tar, when and after having been given up by two physicians as incurable of the diptheria! Several years ago in Columbia county, Mr. Dieterick lost all his four children by this disease, while being attended by three doctors, but when the dreaded affliction entered the family of Mr. Miller, (a near neighbor,) they applied the tar-cloth to his children, and they not only all escaped death, but had only a very slight attack of diptheria.—EDITOR SUN.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind just published says that in 1860 there were 1,187 blind persons in the State, and that the present number is about 2,000.—This institution has now 203 pupils, all that it can accommodate, with forty-four applications for admission not yet acted upon. There are 125 males and 78 females among the inmates.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering in any manner, with the stock, farming utensils, household furniture, all the hay and grain in the barn, and winter crops in the ground, as I have purchased the same at Sheriff's sale, Jan. 2, 1875, as the property of Wesley Sweetwood, and will leave it in his possession at my pleasure.

I. J. GRENOBLE.
28 Jan 3t. Spring Mills.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of H. D. Van Pelt and S. D. Musser trading as firm of H. D. Van Pelt & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent of both parties. All agents or customers of said firm wishing to look over or settle their liabilities will find all the books and papers in the hands of H. D. Van Pelt the liquidating partner, at Centre Hall, Pa.

H. D. VAN PELT.
S. D. MUSSER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jonas From, late of Potter twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

JACOB W. FROM
Jan. 28 6t, Adm'r.

THE COST OF THE ROSS CASE.—The statistics in the Charley Ross case now coming in, are depressing enough. More than twenty thousand dollars have been expended. Commissioners have searched from ocean to ocean and across. It is said 700,000 circulars have been issued; printing and photographs cost eight thousand dollars. A corps of clerks have been employed in the correspondence about the boy. Two hundred bands of gypsies have been searched. One stray boy has been found and taken home to his mourning parents. Six hundred children said to be Charley Ross have been reported. At least half a million persons at one time or another have been on the search. And with all this nothing has been heard of him ever since his kidnappers were discovered.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th inst, at the residence of the brides parents, by the Rev J W Leckie, Mr John F. Miller of Clearfield co., to Miss Mary E McCloskey, of Centre co.

DEATHS.

On 24, at Woodward, of consumption, Candes, daughter of Sam'l Motz, aged about 20 years.

On 5th inst, at her residence, in Aaronsburg, Mrs. Susanna Kurtz, wife of Daniel Kurtz dec'd, aged 71 years, 11 months and 12 days. Mother Kurtz was a faithful Christian woman. She is gone but not forgotten.

"Sweet is the scene when Christians die,
Where holy souls retire to rest;
How mildly beams the closing eye!
How gently heaves the expiring breast!
So fades a summer closed away;
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er;
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies a wave along the shore."

J. T.

MARKETS.

Produce.

New York, Jan. 25.—Wheat irregular and unsettled; receipts 2,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1 18@1 22; No. 2 do $1 06@1 08; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 06@1 21. Rye quiet at 94@96c. Corn moderate; receipts 5 500 bushels; mixed western new 84@85c; white 85c; yellow 85@86c. Coffee firm at 19¼c. Sugar dull; prime 8c. Molasses quiet; N. O. 60@64c. Petroleum dull; refined 11½@12c; crude 6½@6¾c. Eggs steady at 30@31c. Butter heavy; western 17@30c. Cheese firm at 8@16c. Cloverseed steady at 11c,

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.—Flour dull; Iowa Wisconsin and Minnesota family extra $4 90@7 50; high grades $6 25@7 25. Wheat in fair demand; red $1 20@1 22; amber $1 22@1 25. Rye steady at 92c. Corn more active; yellow 79@80c; mixed western 81@82c. Oats quiet and steady; white 67c; mixed 65@66c. Butter dull; New York State and Bradford county choice 39@40c; western extra 30@32c; western first 26@28c. Cheese firm; western prime 14½@14¾c. Eggs in good

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Message of the President of the United States on the Subject.

The President of the United States, in response to a resolution of Congress, sent to that body a message, in which he states his reasons for his action in the case. He says: Preparatory to the election of 1872, a shameful and undisguised conspiracy was formed to carry that election against the Republicans, without regard to law or right, and to that end the most glaring frauds and forgeries were committed in the returns, after many colored citizens had been denied. To say that lawlessness, turbulence and bloodshed have characterized the political affairs of that State since its organization under the reconstruction acts is only to repeat what has become well known as a part of its unhappy history.

The President then refers to the election in Louisiana in 1868, by which, he says, the Republican vote of the State through fraud and violence was reduced to a few thousand, and the bloody riots of 1866 and 1868 to show that the disorders are not due to any recent causes. He says that by the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States the political equality of colored citizens is secured, and the 2d section of that amendment provides that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation. That the courts of the United States have the right to interfere in various ways with State elections, so as to maintain political equality and rights therein irrespective of race or color, is comparatively a new, and, to some, seems to be a startling idea, but it results as clearly from the 15th amendment to the Constitution and the acts that have been passed to enforce that amendment as the abrogation of State laws upholding slavery results from the 13th amendment to the Constitution.

Whatever may be said or thought of those matters, it was only made known to me that process of the U. S. Court was resisted, and as said act specially provides for the use of the army and navy when necessary to enforce judicial process arising thereunder, I considered it my duty to see that such process was executed according to the judgment of the court. Resulting from these proceedings, through various controversies and complications, a State administration was organized with William P. Kellogg as Governor, which in the discharge of my duty under section four article four of the constitution, I have recognized as the government of the State. It has been bitterly and persistently alleged that Kellogg was not elected. Whether he was or not is not altogether certain, nor is it any more certain that his competitor, McEnery, was chosen.

The election was a gigantic fraud, and there are no liable returns of its result. Kellogg obtained possession of the office, and in my opinion has more right to it than his competitor.

On the 20th of February, 1873, the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate made a report in which they say they were satisfied by testimony, that the manipulation of the election machinery by Warmoth and others was equivalent to twenty thousand votes, and they add that, to recognize the McEnery government would be recognizing a government based upon fraud, in defiance of the wishes and intention of the voters of the State. The President assumes that this report was acceptable to the people, and that the great crime in Louisiana, about which so much has been said, is that one is holding the office of Governor, who was cheated out of twenty thousand votes against another whose title to the office is undoubtedly on fraud and in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State.

The President refers to the affair in Colfax county, in which a large number of negroes were killed, and says that the so-called Conservative papers of the State not only justify the massacre, but denounced as federal tyranny and despotism the attempt of the United States officers to bring them to justice.

A number of other similar cases are cited by the President, to illustrate the state of affairs in that section. On the 14th of September, D. Penn, claiming he was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1872, issued an inflammatory proclamation calling upon the militia of the State to arm and assemble, and to drive from power the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State. The white leagues armed and ready for the conflict, promptly responded. On the same day the Governor made a formal requisition upon me, pursuant to the act of 1795, and section four article four of the Constitution, to aid in suppressing domestic violence. On the next day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof; but before the proclamation was published in New Orleans, the organized armed forces recognizing a usurping governor had taken forcible possession of the State House and temporarily subverted the government. Twenty or more people were killed, including a number of the police of the city.

Respecting the alleged interference by the military with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana on the 4th of January, I have no knowledge or information which has not been received by me since that time, and published. My first information was from the papers of the morning of the 5th of January. I did not know that any such thing was anticipated, and no orders nor suggestions were ever given to any military officer in that State upon that subject prior to the occurrence. I am well aware that any military interference by the officers or troops of the United States with the organization of a State Legislature or any or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of the government, is repugnant to our ideas of government. I can conceive of no case not involving rebellion or insurrection, where such interference by authority of the general government can be permitted or can be justified, but there are circumstances connected with the late Legislative imbroglio in Louisiana which seem to exempt the military from any intentional wrong in that matter, knowing that they had been placed in Louisiana to prevent domestic violence and aid to repress it. The revolution was apparently, though it is believed not really, abandoned, and the cry of Federal usurpation and tyranny in Louisiana was renewed with redoubled energy. Troops had been sent to the State under the requisition of the Governor, and as other disturbances seemed imminent, they were allowed to remain there to render the executive such aid as might become necessary to enforce the laws of the State and repress the continued violence which seemed inevitable the moment federal support should be withdrawn.

The President says that upon a requisition of the United States Marshal of Louisiana he caused detachments of troops to be stationed in various localities in the State to aid him in the performance of his official duties and in the enforcement of the State laws. The officers and troops of the United States may well have supposed that it was their duty to act when called upon by the Governor for that purpose.

Each branch of a legislative assembly is the judge of the election and qualifications of its own members, but if a mob or a body of unauthorized persons seize and hold the legislative hall in a tumultuous and riotous manner, and so prevent any organization by those legally returned as elected, it might become the duty of the State executive to interpose if requested by a majority of the members elect to suppress the disturbance and enable the persons elected to organize the house.

Both parties appear to have relied upon the troops as conservators of the public peace. The first call was made by the Democrats to remove persons obnoxious to them from the legislative hall, and the second was from the Republicans to remove persons who had usurped seats in the Legislature without legal certificates authorizing them to seats, and in sufficient number to change the majority. Nobody was disturbed by the military who had a legal right at that time to occupy a seat in the Legislature.

The President concludes by saying that if error has been committed by the army in these matters it has always been on the side of the preservation of good order, the maintenance of law, and the protection of life. Their bearing reflects credit upon the soldiers, and if wrong has resulted, the blame is with the turbulent elements surrounding them. I now earnestly ask that such action be taken by Congress as to leave my duties perfectly clear in dealing with the affairs of Louisiana. Giving assurance at the same time that whatever may be done by that body in the premises will be executed according to the spirit and letter of the law, without fear or favor.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Recipes.

LONDON BROWN.—For six pounds of yarn or cloth take one and a quarter pounds camwood, two ounces quercitron bark, one pound logwood, four ounces copperas. Boil the camwood, quercitron and logwood for an hour; add the copperas; put in the yarn and stir briskly for half an hour at boiling heat. Rinse in cold water.

A PERMANENT BLUE.—Boil the cloth in a brass kettle an hour, in a solution containing five parts of alumn and three parts of tartar for every thirty-two parts of cloth. It is then to be thrown into warm water, previously mixed with a greater or less proportion of chemic blue, according to the shade the cloth is intended to receive, in the desired color.

APPLE JELLY.—Cut your apples in quarters (do not pare or core them), dip each quarter into clear water, and put them into a jar to cook in the oven until quite tender; then strain the juice as usual, and boil with a pound of sugar to a pint of the juice. The most delicious jelly will be the result, with the full, pure flavor of the apple heightened by the cores having been left in, and not spoiled by the objectionable addition of lemon peel and juice.

HARD TIMES PLUM PUDDING.—Quarter of a pound of finely-chopped suet, the same of grated bread crumbs, currants, raisins and flour. Add two tablespoonfuls of molasses and half a pint of milk; all of which must be well mixed together, and boiled in a mold for three and a half hours. Serve with sauce.

TO REMOVE MILDEW.—Soak the parts of the cloth that are mildewed in two parts of chloride of lime to four parts of water, for about four hours, or till the mildew has disappeared; then thoroughly rinse it in clean water.

CURING HAMS.—A good recipe is to rub the hams with fine salt and sugar and lay in a dry place. After five or six days rub again, putting on some new salt, as the old becomes dry and does not penetrate. At the end of eight or nine days, apply the salt again. Use sugar only at the first rubbing. Keep the salt on them until the shank looks white and the skin draws down tight; when this is the appearance the hams are ready to smoke.

Softening Hard Water.

This is usually done with sal soda, but the effect is to hurt the clothes that are washed in the water thus prepared, and the hands also. It is because there is an excess of the soda, more than unites with the acid of the water, which makes it hard. The remedy is easy: Use enough of the salt to take up the acid, and no more. In this way both acid and soda disappear, leaving a neutral salt which is harmless. The water will be soft. Test a certain amount of water, beginning with a very little soda, and adding more if you find you need it. With our own spring water, which is hard, a lump of soda the size of a large pea to a pint of water is about the right proportion. Of course the amount of the salt should be according to the degree of hardness of the water.

A Nation's Drones.

From one little town in the State of Massachusetts, the town of Holyoke, lying under the shadow of the grand old mountain whose name it bears, comes a statement that in eleven months no less than 695 homeless wanderers, or, as they are generally known, "tramps," have been provided for at public expense. And the experience of Holyoke is, in a greater or less degree that of every city, town and village in the Eastern and Middle States. Could a simultaneous, comprehensive glance be taken at any time of the region lying between the Penobscot and the Potomac, the beholder would see, in the numberless station-houses, lock-ups and jails, simply a mammoth, wide-spread hotel for paupers, nine-tenths of them lusty muscular fellows, not at all particular about their accommodations, so long as they have a roof over their heads, a dry floor to sleep on, and a crust of bread to start off with on the morning. Yet these frugal hospitalities, vouchsafed them by public bounty, they claim as their inalienable right, and depart afresh with each dawn upon their aimless wanderings, the turnpike road or the railroad track before them, and, Ishmael like, with no man for a friend. McGahan, in his recent admirable work on the Khivan campaign, gives a most interesting description of the nomadic Khirghiz of the Asiatic deserts; how, for only three months of the year, they live in villages, established wherever chance or the discovery of wells of fresh water may determine, and how for the remaining nine they wander hither and thither over the vast steppes, with no objective point beyond the end of each day's journey, and no thoughts save for health and daily bread. Precisely such as these are our American Khirghiz. To be sure, they travel afoot instead of on camels; they traverse highroads and tracks in lieu of sand wastes; yet care or hope for the future are alike wanting—they have nothing, hope for nothing, and die unknown. Yet this vast body of non-producing consumers is a burden which no well-governed nation can afford to maintain. Any schoolboy can calculate how much labor is wasted, how much bread consumed without any visible return to the land which owns it.

"Bumping" in England.

An English correspondent says: "In days when records were ill-kept, and liable to be burned or destroyed, it was customary to mark out the bounds of each parish once a year on some special day by seizing inhabitants of the parish and thumping, thrashing or bumping them at or against a house, a wall, a tree or other objects on the boundary line. For obvious reasons it was found convenient to impress parochial facts, by such means, on the minds of the young rather than of the old parishioners; and of the young the 'charity boys,' or children who had no friends, were the most eligible. At the Windsor County Court the other day, a case was heard by the judge which shows that the plan of 'bumping' is still kept up. A farmer, who is in his fifty-ninth year, was on his way to attend a sale of cattle, when he met the Mayor of Maidenhead, with two policemen and a party of men 'beating the bounds' of the borough. The men picked up the farmer, and holding him by the legs and the shoulders, swung him, battering-ram-wise, against a post, bumping—well, neither his feet nor his head, but his body severely. When he asked them why they had used this 'gentle violence,' they said it was the custom. The plaintiff said he had since suffered much pain, caused, he believed, by the bumping, and he sued one of the party for $50 damages. On behalf of the defendant it was argued that as the mayor himself, the town clerk, and even the sacred person of a clergyman had been similarly treated, it was unreasonable for the farmer to object. The court, however, seemed to think that this ancient custom would be more honored in the breach than in the observance, and the jury gave a verdict for the full amount claimed, with costs."

That Cold.

Sometimes a cold will not yield to ordinary remedies, because of the severe inflammation of the delicate lining of the tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This condition produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter, or phlegm, finally exhausting the strength of the patient, and developing very serious disease.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

A Hint to Those who would Live by Something Else than Hard Work—A Trade the Best Thing a Boy can have.

The following letter, bearing the name and address of the writer, was received at the office of this paper, says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*:

"A few months ago, myself and brother were induced to leave home, nearly one thousand miles away, to attend a commercial college that represented in its circular that young men with the college diploma could always obtain situations in this city as bookkeepers and clerks. We have spent several hundred dollars in attending the college and getting the diploma, and on arriving here we find many thousands of clerks out of employment. With such a state of affairs, of course it is impossible for us to obtain any situation. We are here destitute, and with no place to go to. Will you not caution the young men of the country not to be induced to leave their homes as we have done on such misguiding circulars."

The same experience has befallen many a young man who has left his country home in the belief that New York was an El Dorado, in whose streets it was the easiest thing in the world to pick up a fortune. We do not know the name of the institution that is referred to, nor is it worth while to inquire it. It may be that its conductors honestly believed that they could find some sort of a situation for the young men who had come under their tutelage, but, if so, a little inquiry would have shown them the impossibility of carrying out their promises. There is no royal road to success in business. A boy cannot be taken from the plow and made a man fit to take his place in the arena of commerce through six months' study at a school. Theories are necessary to be acquired, but it is experience that does the work. Usually the first question asked of an applicant for a position in a store or counting-house is as to his previous experience.

Men prefer, as a rule, to take up those who have already had some hard knocks in life. The diploma of a business college is comparatively small security that a youth is grounded in the rules and practice of trade. Even if it were not so, both the instructor and pupil ought to be aware that bookkeepers and clerks are almost as plentiful here as the flags of the sidewalk. They can be hired by the hundred for a mere pittance of pay. A gentleman who advertised for a book-keeper at, $7 a week, had more than three hundred applications before ten o'clock in the morning, and many of the candidates were married men with families. As to clerks, they are so numerous as to be a nuisance. Parents foolishly push their sons into clerkships because they imagine that it requires no preparation, and is a certain road to wealth. But it were far better if they gave them the sure foundation of apprenticeship to a trade. The lad who can shoe a horse or drive a plane, has a competent support in his hands, and one that is nearly always available. If, however, the clerk loses his position, he must go into the market to compete with the great throng of those who can do nothing but stand behind the counter. It is the same in all parts of the country. On the other hand, the skilled mechanic who is sober, industrious, and intelligent, can generally find in one place the work that has failed him in another.

This is not the first time we have had occasion to "caution the young men of the country not to be induced to leave their homes," as our correspondent has done. Ambition is laudable, but it must have something to back it up. If a boy starts in life with a trade at his finger ends, he need not fear failure, wherever he may make his venture. When the time comes, he will find his chance to drop his tools and take up the pen or the bank book. When he leaves the plow, to take a few months of training at a commercial college, in the belief that he will graduate a full-fledged merchant, he is sure to find himself the victim of a delusion which will leave him to the mercies of public charity or the treadmill life of an under-paid clerk. It is time young men in the country knew that the city has as much as it can do to give employment to its own. In younger States, agriculture, mining interests, manufactures, and a rapidly growing traffic call loudly for the bone and sinew of the land to develop them. There is work enough for all, but not in the old and settled States, whose cities are overrun with an army of clerks without employment. Lucky is the youth to whom his country home to-day affords work and shelter. Let him stay there and abide his time. Or, if he must venture from the parent fold, let him start, as did Columbus, for a new land, which his right arm shall make tributary to his fame and fortune.

The Man to Put Out a Fire.

There might have been a disastrous fire on Fourth street, on Saturday, but for the heroism displayed by a man named Sweetman. He was passing along when he saw little flames creeping around the chimney, and he dashed into the house. He shouted "fire" until the house rang; while he seized a bureau and threw it over, he called to one of the family to go and sound the alarm. The bureau was left lying on the floor, and Sweetman gathered up a table and ran into the yard. He sent a small boy to sound another alarm, and ran in and began racking a bedstead to pieces, at the same time ordering the women to throw everything out of doors. He got the bedstead down and ran out of the house and rushed a third boy to a fire-alarm box, and then went in and carefully brought out the wood-box and a floor-mat. The women were meanwhile shoving the parlor furniture out doors, and as soon as Sweetman had flung the looking-glass through the back window, and tore the baby's crib to pieces, he ran in and helped them, while another messenger was sent to jerk an alarm out of a letter-box on the lamp-post. While Sweetman was thus working heroically, another man climbed up on the roof with a pail of water and put out the fire, and three or four came upon the scene just in time to prevent Sweetman from throwing the piano down the cellar to give himself room to work.—*Exchange.*

A Lawyer with Weak Eyes.

Mr. Origen S. Seymour, late chief judge of the Supreme Court, says the Boston *Transcript*, was always troubled with weak eyes. One day Mr. Seymour went into court late to argue a case before a jury composed of men who were unacquainted with him. During the close of his argument he spoke mildly, as was his wont, and frequently wiped his tearful eyes with his handkerchief. The facts and equity of the case were really against him; but the jury rendered a verdict in favor of his client, to his and everybody's astonishment. The solution of the mystery was reached when two of the jurymen, being taken to task for their absurd verdict, declared that they didn't tell them that Seymour wasn't right. "No man could 'blubber' so as he did if he wasn't right—and he knew all about the case!" This was found to have been the bias with the rest of the jury, too, except one man, who yielded because, as he said, "it was no use to quarrel with the fools. Seymour cried it into 'em so that they couldn't be stirred, and the case wasn't important enough to split on."

How to Feed Parrots.

A lady gives the following advice to those having the care of parrots; "Parrots, being tropical birds, tropical fruits and nuts are their favorite diet; foremost among these ranks the banana. I would say give your parrot bananas, pineapples, oranges, apples, pears, grapes, blackberries, English walnuts, shellbarks, chestnuts, or peanuts. You can give them biscuits made without soda, and they will live on plain bread and water, or the time-honored cracker, but if you want them in good health and plumage, give a mixed diet such as I have stated. Give no animal fat; you may occasionally let them have a little raw beef, but it must be lean. Follow the above, and the bird will live nearly, if not quite one hundred years, and can be taught to talk plainly provided it is an African gray parrot, as these learn much easier than the common gray ones."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

From the message of the Governor of Pennsylvania, it appears that the State debt was reduced by $1,220,186 during the past year.....

In the Massachusetts Legislature G. B. Loring was elected President of the Senate, and John E. Sanford, Speaker of the House.....In the Illinois Legislature the Democrats controlled the organization of both houses. E. M. Haines was elected temporary Speaker of the House, and A. A. Glen, temporary President of the Senate.....Mr. R. B. Irwin, ex-agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was taken before the bar of the House of Representatives, and, as he again refused to answer the questions put to him in regard to the Pacific Mail subsidy, he was committed to the common jail of the district for contempt.....Congressman Stowell, of Virginia, was convicted in the investigation before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, of selling a cadetship in the naval academy at Annapolis for $1,700 and falsely denying the fact....The trustees of the Girard estate, in their report, say that in view of the appreciation in the value of the coal lands of the estate, and the productiveness of 550 acres of ground contiguous to improved portions of the city, the directors of the city trusts have resolved to erect a cluster of buildings capable of accommodating five hundred additional orphans. There are now five hundred and fifty in the institution, and one hundred and thirty-four applicants for admission.....As John Cosgrove and E. N. Barringer attempted to cross the railroad track at Barrytown, N. Y., with a horse and wagon, a passing locomotive struck them, killing Barringer instantly, and terribly injuring Cosgrove, who will die. The horse was also killed.

Joseph B. North, *alias* Buffalo Joe, who murdered George Jones on Christmas evening a year ago, was hanged to a telegraph pole by a mob in Wallace, Kansas. The knot of the rope with which he was hanged caught under the chin, and did not choke him. He hung this way for a long time, talking to the mob, imploring them to release him, but received only jeers in return. He did not die for over two hours, and finally froze to death.....A dispatch says that Senor Castelar is preparing to quit Spain before King Alfonso's arrival.....The Allegheny Trust Company of Allegheny City, Pa., suspended payment and closed its doors. The liabilities are stated to be $125,000, to cover which the company possesses in bills receivable and real estate $230,000.....Julia Theurer, wife of Christian Theurer, of Rochester, N. Y., leaped from the Central railroad bridge at the edge of the falls into the river, and was swept over the falls. Grief for the loss of her child had unseated her reason.....The body of a drover, who was murdered for his money, was found in Sheshequin, Bradford county, Pa.

The Committee on War Claims at Washington made an adverse report on the House bill for the relief of certain citizens of Pennsylvania who suffered loss from Union and Confederate troops during the invasion of that State by General Lee's army. The bill proposed an appropriation of $1,254,474 for the use of citizens of the counties of Adams, Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Somerset, and York.....By a collision on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the Northern mail and express car for Washington was smashed up, set on fire and burned. All of the mail and much money belonging to the United States government was destroyed. Two men were badly crushed. The express losses are very heavy, as the nine safes in the car contained a large amount of money.....Horace B. Gibbs, an employee of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad in Cincinnati, committed suicide under peculiar circumstances. Some two or three years ago he married and lived happily until a few days ago, when his wife died and was buried at Spring Grove. Since then he had been very melancholy, and went to his wife's grave where he shot and killed himself.....A fire in Honesdale, Pa., destroyed $100,000 worth of property.....Burglars shot and killed a watchman at Tarrytown, N. Y.....Lewis Adams, colored, was hanged at Pittsylvania Court House, Va., for the murder of another negro named Rice Wilson on the 27th of June last. He was strangled to death, his neck not being broken.....The total loss by the burning of tobacco warehouses at Baltimore is estimated at $350,000, $250,000 of which is on stock. The insurance on the buildings amounts to $88,500, and on the stock, as far as known, to $150,000.....General Butler introduced in the United States House of Representatives a bill for a new election in Louisiana.

The Pennsylvania Master in Chancery has decided that the action of Bishop O'Hara in removing Father Stack from the Church of the Annuncia ion of Williamsport was in full accord with the recognized law of the Catholic Church, and that a priest is bound to abide by the law of a voluntary association while a member.....Advices from Cape Town report that the country has been visited by a terrific storm. The wind blew a hurricane and terribly disastrous floods prevailed. Many vessels were wrecked. Immense damage was done both on land and water.....The sleeping-car of the eastward-bound train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, while on the bridge, near Cambridge, Ohio, was thrown from the track and badly shattered. Four persons were injured, but none seriously.....As a man named Wiegand, wife and child, were crossing the railroad track at Beverly, N. J., in a wagon, a passing train came in collision with the vehicle, instantly killing his wife and child and the horse, and seriously injuring Mr. Wiegand, who has since had an arm amputated.....The great pair-oared boat race of Bagnall and Winship, against Lumsden and Boyd, for $2,000, gold, and the championship of England, was rowed on the Tyne at Newcastle, and won by the latter.....The Episcopal Diocese of Wisconsin has been divided. The diocese, which consists of twenty north-eastern counties of the State has been named the Diocese of Fond du Lac, and Dr. Coleman elected bishop.....Edward S. Stokes, confined in ing Sing for the murder of J. Fisk, Jr., has addressed a petition to Governor Tilden asking that he be now released from further imprisonment on many grounds. He declares that the verdict of manslaughter rendered in his case shows that there was no intent to kill. He enlarges upon the fear of violence which he entertained from Fisk, and also that he has already been in confinement for four years, the time for which he was sentenced. Accompanying the petition of Stokes is one from the foreman of the last jury, which convicted Stokes, asking his influence in favor of clemency, mainly endeavoring to destroy the evidence of Hart, the call-boy witness.....The investigation by the Alabama investigating committee shows in their report that the killing of Billings and Ivey, and the whipping of the negro Doyle, which asserts there was no proof connecting those acts with political motives. Evidence was offered to show that the York Bank riot originated in a strife between negroes respecting the distribution of Government bacon, and that attempts made to quell the disturbance resulted in a combination of negroes against whites and the attack by the former, who subsequently transferred their operations to the adjacent town of Belmont, the neighborhood across the river, and into that country, where the armed demonstration was suppressed by the civil authorities without bloodshed.

Russell Sage was elected a director of the Pacific Mail Company. Three of the directors resigned.....Wendell Phillips has written a letter sustaining President Grant and General Sheridan in their action in Louisiana.....Thousands of young men in New York city are out of employment and suffering severely.....Charles Abert, a recusant witness in the Pacific Mail subsidy investigation, was brought to the bar of the House of Representatives, and ordered to state to the Ways and Means Committee the persons to whom he distributed $106,000. In obedience to this order, Abert gave a list of the persons to whom he gave money, including McFarland, of the Philadelphia *Press*, $25,000; W. B. Shaw, of the Boston *Transcript*, $15,000; A. W. Randall, $5,500; A. B. Corwin, $1,500; J. M. Morris, $500; J. G. Berrett, $7,000; H. G. Faut, $3,000; Dean Piatt, $5,000, etc., etc.....A mass-meeting was held in and about Cooper Union Hall, New York, to protest against the action of the President and army in Louisiana. Mayor Wickham presided, and speeches were made by August Belmont, William Cullen Bryant, Wm. M. Evarts, Jas. S. Thayer, Wm. E. Bodge, George Ticknor Curtis, and ex-Governor Solomon, of Wisconsin. Resolutions strongly condemning Sheridan's behavior and its support at Washington were adopted *nem. con.*.....President Grant nominated George H. Boker to be Minister to Russia.....The United States Senate confirmed the nomination of John M. Racher to be commissioner of patents, and Marcus S. Hopkins to be examiner in chief.....The horse driven by the abductors of Charley Ross, and found in a Newark stable, was identified by his brother.

Captain Henley, who was sent some weeks ago with a detachment to compel a party of miners to leave the Black Hills, has returned to Sheridan village, his whole command being badly frozen.....The ninty-ninth session of the Legislature of New Jersey organized at Trenton, J. W. Taylor being elected President of the Senate, and George O. Vanderbilt Speaker of the House.....Mr. Sharon was elected United States Senator from Nevada by the Republican vote.....The thermometer was 45 degrees below zero at Fort Laramie during the cold snap.....Mr. Earl Peck, of Worcester, Mass., aged seventy years, hanged himself.....There are sixteen cases of trichina in Kankakee, Ill., from eating diseased pork. Two of the victims have died, and several others are in a critical condition.....The District of Columbia commissioners have asked Congress to make an appropriation to pay the interest on the 3.65 district bonds.....The Senate bill removing the limitation restricting the capital of gold banks to $1,000,000 passed in the United States House.....The United States House agreed to the Senate's amendments to the naval appropriation bill which increase the appropriation $20,000.....A resolution was adopted by the United States Senate authorizing engineer Thomas W. Fitch, United States navy, to accept a wedding present sent to his wife, Minnie Sherman Fitch, by the Khedive of Egypt.....Ex-Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette died in Louisville after an illness of several weeks. He was Governor of Kentucky at one time, and later connected with the Louisville lottery.

A committee from the Democratic members-elect waited upon Governor Kellogg in New Orleans to try and make a compromise. The Governor replied that the time for compromise talk had passed. Fifty-two Republican members of the Louisiana Legislature signed a statement to Governor Kellogg, setting forth that "they answered to the call of the clerk, Immediately thereafter the chair was forcibly taken possession of in violation of law, and an attempt was made to organize the House contrary to law. We cannot obtain our legal rights unless the members-elect are placed in possession of the hall. Whenever the hall is cleared of all persons save the gentlemen elected we will proceed to organize. We therefore invoke your aid in placing the hall in possession of the members-elect that we may attend to the performance of our duties."..... A fire in New York city—Shaw & Company's crockery store on Duane street—inflicting a loss of $300,000.....The house of John Reading, of Livingston, N. J., was entered by burglars during his absence. His wife and three children were seized by two masked men, bound and gagged. The men ransacked the house, taking $800 worth of silver plate, $300 worth of jewels, and $1,400 in cash. The family were in their night clothing, and they all but froze to death. The youngest child contrived to remove the gag and cried; but it was 10 o'clock before a passer-by heard her and the mother and her children were released.... The lost Murillo, which was stolen from the cathedral of Seville, was lately recovered in New York and sent back to Spain.

Cruelty to Children.

The New York *Tribune* says: The new Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has undertaken an enormous work. Our city is full of distressing sights which keep daily before our eyes the crying need of some active organization to do for human creatures what the admirable association founded by Mr. Bergh is doing for dumb animals. The sturdy beggar with her pinched and abused infant, the drunken parent whose offspring shivers half-clad in the icy street, the savage who horrifies the neighborhood night after night with the sound of his ruffianous blows, the brutal showman who forces a borrowed baby to peril its limbs or its neck in the arena—these are criminals whom the law seldom reaches simply because the victims cannot make known their wrongs. No one who reads the newspapers needs to be told that cruelty to children often amounts to murder. Many more children than any of us suspect probably die of the lash, or of hunger, cold, and neglect. The police records teach us that abduction is not uncommon, and the Ross case by no means the first of its kind. A society which will undertake the protection of the little ones can accomplish incalculable good.

But the prosecution of the persecutors will be perhaps the least of its labors. The founders of the society seem to understand that the only sure way to improve the condition of the children is to instill humane ideas into the parents. The work of "prevention" must begin with the elders. Hence we find that among the schemes of these benevolent persons some method of bringing the moral influence of good and gentle women to bear upon those violent and ignorant holds a prominent place. Meetings partaking somewhat of a social character, district visiting, missionary excursions through the streets, have all been suggested. No doubt these ladies and gentlemen are conscious of the great delicacy of this part of their task, the danger especially of irritating the class which they wish to reach, and rousing their hostility by the appearance of impertinent interference or the assumption of superior wisdom. There are two things which a man, as a rule, always believes he can do best without help: drive his own horse and manage his own boy. But there is no question that it is by friendly counsels, indirect influences, and the gradual operation of gentle associations, that the society can accomplish the most valuable results if its methods are wisely chosen and directed.

The Ancient American Indian.

The historic period of these nations is extremely short, and in studying them the first significant fact we encounter is the extreme gloom which covers their existence before the white man came to record their characteristics. The almost entire absence of tradition among most of them, and the mythical character of what traditions they do have, are proof of their low intellectual condition. Unlike the myths of ancient story, no long lapse of time hallows their place only a little way back in point of time from the present.

Professor Owen contends that the red man hunted over this continent when the Pharaohs were building the Pyramids; and if he can establish that assertion, he will find in the Indian's extreme mental feebleness, after so many ages of tribal existence, proof of that painful slowness in development for which he argues. If the Indian, with his child's understanding, is the product of many thousand years of progress, we may well trust the hypothesis that the civilized races of man are of a stock which went through its development out of barbarbism *cons* before the historic period was reached.

Little remains to indicate what the Indian's status was before the white man began to influence him so powerfully; but in the rather doubtful discoveries which the early travelers were able to make in the face of his jealous secrecy, there are some significant facts concerning his government, religion and morals.

Common Schools of New York.

The statistics of the common schools of the State of New York for the year ending September 30, 1874, are as follows:

Total receipts, including balance on hand September 30, 1873..	$11,944,023.38
Total expenditures.....	10,779,779.61
Amount paid for teachers' wages	7,359,090.50
Amount paid for school-houses, repairs, furniture, etc.....	1,721,282.64
Estimated value of school-houses and sites.....	28,764,738.00
Total number of school-houses..	11,775
Number of school districts, exclusive of cities.....	11,299
Number of teachers employed at the same time for the full legal term of school.....	18,554
Number of teachers employed during any portion of the year.....	29,683
Number of children attending public schools.....	1,039,097
Number of persons attending normal schools.....	6,568
Number of children of school age in private schools.....	138,610
Number of volumes in school district libraries.....	835,882
Number of persons in the State between five and twenty-one years of age.....	1,501,874

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

The Senate passed the bill to remove the limitation restricting the circulation of banking associations issuing notes payable in gold.

Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, apologized to Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, for harsh language used in the heat of debate.

During the debate on the Louisiana resolution a motion to clear the galleries on account of applause, caused a lengthy discussion.

The naval appropriation bill for the coming year was taken up. Mr. Sargent said the total amount appropriated by the bill was a little over $16,000,000, somewhat larger than the amount appropriated last year. The principal item of increase was for coal for ships use. The Senate committee had reported in favor of increasing the appropriations made by the bill as it came from the House in a very few small items. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Senate adopted Mr. Thurman's resolution of inquiry into the use of Federal troops in the organization of the Louisiana Legislature, after adopting amendments calling for information in regard to Ku-Klux, White Leagues, etc.

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During the discussion of the Louisiana question, Mr. West, of Louisiana, referred to the hints thrown out by the papers of attempts that would be made to assassinate the President. Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, treated them in his remarks as only bubbles.

The reports of Mayor Merrill and of General Emory, relative to the disorders in Louisiana, were called for from the Secretary of War. Carl Schurz spoke at length on the Louisiana resolution, denouncing the action of Grant and Sheridan, and warning the Republicans that they were pursuing the right course to stifle all the constitutional rights of the people. He condemned the interference of the military on constitutional grounds, and urged Senators to retrace their steps before it is too late.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to provide for the revision of the laws for the collection of customs duties. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance committee, reported favorably on the House bill relatory of the 19th section of the act of 1874, to amend the customs revenue laws and to repeal moieties. Passed.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, inclosing a report of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, in regard to the troubles in that section last summer. It was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

House.

Much of the time of the House was used in discussing the Louisiana troubles.

Mr. White offered a resolution, which was objected to, thanking the President for his action in the Louisiana case; a petition from R. B. Irwin, the recusant witness, asking that he be confined in some other place than the common jail, was laid on the table; the resolutions of impeachment against Judges Durrell and Busted were laid on the table.

Mr. Cox introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary committee, declaring the control of the Louisiana Legislature by Federal troops to be in violation of the State constitution and a menace to the liberties, rights and dignity of other States; and demanding the restoration of peace by the immediate withdrawal of troops, and the condign punishment of those guilty of the "lawless usurpation."

Mr. Kasson introduced a supplementary Specie-payment bill, containing a provision for the destruction of redeemed notes.

The Consular and Diplomatic bill, appropriating $1,344,785, was passed.

Bills were introduced as follows: Authorizing tunnels between New York and Jersey City, and between New York and Brooklyn; to extend for one year the time to bring suits for the recovery of internal taxes illegally collected; proposing an amendment to the Constitution, declaring that the Government owes protection to all citizens in the enjoyment of their rights; to refund the losses of depositors in the Freedman's bank; to facilitate the mails and communications, facilitate news reports of all press associations, and prevent telegraph monopoly; to abolish the office of lieutenant-general of the army; for pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war who served in the Confederate army.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, the Committee on Post-offices was directed to inquire and report what change can be made in the postal laws for the purpose of reducing expenses without impairing the usefulness and efficiency of the service.

The Senate bill removing the political disabilities of Dabney H. Maury and Charles M. Pantiercy, of Virginia, passed.

The bill removing the limitations as to the amount of capital of certain gold banks was passed after a lengthy discussion; yeas, 136—nays, 80.

The Senate amendments of the Naval Appropriation bill were concurred in, they only increasing the appropriation $20,000.

Pennsylvania Finances.

The Governor of Pennsylvania in his message says that during the past year the State debt was reduced by $1,230,186. The receipts were $7,697,119; expenditures, $6,602,568, leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,094,551. The total debt is $24,568,632, from which should be deducted $9,000,000 of bonds in the sinking fund.

The revenues of the State have decreased $1,200,000 by the repeal of the tax on the gross receipts of railroads, the net earnings of corporations, and on cattle and farming implements. The Governor calls attention to the want of skilled labor, and says that although $10,000,000, are annually expended for education none of the children who complete their terms in the public schools have any special fitness for trade, and few become artisans. He recommends the establishment of schools where boys can be instructed in trades, and approves of compulsory education. Alluding to the Centennial, he says:

"Philadelphia is enlarging her accommodations for the entertainment of guests, and the neighboring cities afford innumerable opportunities of a like kind. The extensive park where the Centennial buildings are located is every day adding to its natural beauty with the contributions of art with which public and private liberality is adorning its avenues, and the welcome accorded to those who attend the exhibition will be in keeping with the traditional hospitality of the people of Pennsylvania, and we trust will reflect honor on the whole nation."

Cruelty of School Boys.

Jule Lee runs engine 26, and engine 26 draws a passenger train on the east end of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern road. A few days ago as Jule's engine was circling an abrupt curve near Wentzville, Mo., going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, he espied a boy tied to the track in front of him. The discovery was made too late to reverse, and the entire train crushed over the poor, unfortunate, unrecognizable semblance of humanity. As the engine approached the unfortunate boy, his pale face was pleadingly fixed on the engineer, and his hands were held up prayerfully, but in vain. The point at which the unfortunate affair transpired was near a school house, and from the school boys who were attracted by the stopping of the train Mr. Lee learned something of the history of the unfortunate lad. He had been in the neighborhood but a few days, having come up from the country; and as the investigation proceeded and the boys were closely questioned, the horrible fact came out that some of the larger boys connected with the school had a great deal to do with the boy's unfortunate "taking off;" and worse still, the outrageous transaction was connived at, if not actually participated in, by the teacher.

Calendar for 1875.